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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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EYE-OPENERS FOR LABOR

SCHIFF DEMANDS THAT CAPITAL SHALL RULE.

Time for Mr. Work, of Iowa, to Work Another Dodge—Brace up for More Rooseveltian Platitudes — Doctors Looking Wrong Way at Race Suicide.

Banker Jacob H. Schiff's pronouncement, made from Vancouver, B. C., is quite clear. Alaska, having recently attracted immigration on account of the gold finds, the immigrant had his own way, as usually in such cases; and, as usually in such cases of pristine settlement, the government reflected the will of the people. This does not suit Capital. Government must reflect the will of Capital. If it don't, Banker Schiff says in substance, "capital will be discouraged, and Alaska will remain a closed book." Not bad for a "dummy director."

There goes the Socialist party of Iowa! The Republican convention has gone Insurgent amid denunciations of Taft and the Tariff and praises for cheap railroad rates. Cheapness being the lines along which the S. P. built, and cheapness being a purely bourgeois policy, the "innards" of the Iowa S. P., already badly torn up, now see their finish. Upon the strength of which the illustrious Mr. Work, the S. P. official who sought to deprive the Socialist Labor Party of its seat on the International Bureau upon the strength of the S. P. itself having become a "hissing and a byword" with the American working class, should now move to have his S. P. get 4 delegates instead of its present 1.

Theodore Roosevelt's announcement that he is going to make a tour of inspection in the mining districts is equivalent to the announcement of a speech or two by T. R., which speeches may be condensed in advance as follows:

"Mines are underground. I found them everywhere there. Coal and minerals are yielded by them, and both articles are so necessary to the development of our unparalleled country that civic virtue lays upon us all the imperative demand to sink all minor differences, so that we may wrestle successively with the great and complicated problems that confront us and of which I am the main unraveller. War needs minerals and peace needs minerals. We are creatures of peace and war. And for the sake of peace and of peace-producing war I say, and say it emphatically, and challenge contradiction, that Christopher Columbus, to whom I give the palm of the discovery of America, was a benefactor of the human race."

What's the matter with these doctors, assembled in convention in London? What mean they by "looking for the causes" of race suicide? Know they not that, in science, originality spells "freakishness"? In science, when a truth is ascertained it is accepted on all hands, except by the freaks who look to be original. The truth concerning the cause of race suicide no longer is a secret. It ceased to be one from the time that the illustrious Robert Hunter of the Socialist party laid open the fact that race suicide was caused by the immigration of the "degraded races of Europe."

After the slap administered by the Republican politicians to the Roosevelt pretension to run things; after the defeat of Roosevelt's son-in-law for Republican candidate for Governor in Ohio; and, latest, after the turning down of Roosevelt's nephew for Republican candidate for Congress in the Utica, N. Y., district;—after this uninterrupted series of "demonstrations," it would seem that to have T. R.'s backing is more of a millstone around the neck of a Theodorian than assets.

From-Center-to-Circumference (unnecessary to explain to any but the poorly informed that the name is that of a gentleman otherwise known as "John O'Neill O'The Miners' Magazine," on the ground of his favorite tornado expression "from center to circumference")—well, From-Center-to-Circumference could have spared himself the trouble of endorsing the Milwaukee Social Democracy as he does in the second issue of the Milwaukee "Political Action," a side journalistic venture of the Socialist party individuals. Nobody ever doubted that From-Center-to-Circumference's sympathies would be strongly attracted by the "sanity and soundness" of a Socialist (!) party which raises the interest on the city bonds which it sells to bankers, while it ignores a Union application for the bonds at the lower rate.

Who will now say that at least the Chicago millionaires, who hid $200,000,000 worth of stocks to avoid paying taxes thereon, are not truly benevolent? Didn't they hide this personal property so that the "burdens of taxation on the working people" would be so much lighter? What charming philanthropists!

MINERS OPPOSE LEWIS.

Illinois Locals Resent His Meddling.

Christopher, Ill., August 4.—Several Locals of the United Mine Workers in the State of Illinois have taken a decided stand against the interference of President Thomas L. Lewis, of the national body. These Locals, which are 2,468 and 2,376 of Christopher, Ill., emphatically protest against Lewis's attempts to dictate to the state organization and compel it to accept terms which they have already rejected. Lewis's course is involving an internal strife, and is calculated to hurt rather than help the organization.

A few days ago Lewis began what he called a "campaign of education." The Illinois miners had already by a vote rejected certain "concessions" of the Illinois operators; therefore they were to be "educated" to accept them. Lewis's plan consisted in issuing a four-page circular in which the terms suggested by the International Executive Board were extolled. But this wasn't all. Insinuations of misleading, deceit, and treachery were made against the Illinois officials.

The Miners' Locals of Christopher, Ill., anticipating this interference of President Lewis and the International Executive Board, adopted the following resolutions:

"To All Local Unions, U. M. W. of A.

"Greetings:

"Whereas, The miners of Illinois have taken a referendum vote on the Illinois Operators and Lewis and part of the International Executive Board's Ultimatum, and voted it down almost unanimously; and

"Whereas, Believing, as we do, that further attempts may be made by the International officers to defeat the demands of the Peoria Convention and adopt tactics that would tie the hands of our State officials; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the miners of Illinois, refuse any further intervention, referendum vote or anything that has a tendency to defeat the demands of the Peoria Convention; and be it further

"Resolved, That we, the members of Local Unions 2468 and 2376, Christopher, Ills., request all other Locals to indorse the above resolution and send the same, with seal attached, to State Secretary-Treasurer McDonald; and be it further

"Resolved, That all other Local Secretaries are hereby instructed, upon receipt of this resolution, to call a special meeting of their Local and take action at once."

T. J. McDonald, 2468
Robt. McQuinn, "
H. V. Cardwell, "
H. F. Tippett, 2376
N. C. Colvis, "
E. T. Fravell, "
—Committee.

MITCHELL WOULD SUIT THEM FOR GOVERNOR.

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, now beneficiary of the Civic Federation, also Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, is being discussed as a possible nominee for governor of New York on the Republican ticket. It is reported that Roosevelt, during his trip through Wilkesbarre with Mitchell as a companion, discussed the matter with him.

Roosevelt has said to recent visitors to Sagamore Hill that Mitchell was one of his closest advisers during his seven years in the White House. Friends of Mitchell are confident that Roosevelt would give his support to Mitchell should he be nominated for Governor. It also has been intimated that Andrew Carnegie and Seth Low would be glad to see Mitchell take an active interest in politics.

"FIGHTING BISHOPS"

In one respect after another the cycle is turning. One thing after another is recurring in our own days which was thought to be typical of feudal times only, and could not be thought of at any subsequent period. Among the peculiarities of feudal times was the "fighting bishop." The thing is looming up to-day.

Bishop Knight, the Episcopal Bishop of Cuba, now on a visit here, immediately after a sermon delivered at St. Bartholomew's Church, allowed himself to be interviewed on things Cuban. The topics Cuban upon which Bishop Knight spoke with impassioned interest did not relate to the "bread from heaven," but to bread and butter and meat terrestrial.

The Bishop discanted with enthusiasm upon the activity displayed in Cuba by the American mining companies; he had at his fingers' tips the statistics of prices and the prospect thereof as given by steel magnates and he agreed with the same that in a short time Cuban ores would fix the price of steel in America; and, waxing warmer and warmer upon the prospects of Cuban minerals and sugar in the world's market, and also upon the hindrances in the path of these industries, the Bishop laid down the socio-economic principle with canonical preciseness and infallibility, that these Cuban industries "compel the colonization in remote regions of employes with their families," because, the Bishop hastened to explain, we should say to prove, that "it is one thing to depend for labor upon wandering Spaniards, here to-day and gone to-morrow; it is another thing to have steady and prosperous help."

So spake the "fighting Bishops," who, in days feudalic, themselves vested with and exercising full feudal privileges, the feudal privileges of the "first night" included, put on their mail, leaped upon their steeds, and, swinging their swords, enforced the principle that the serf was guilty of treason and impious, to boot, who left the domain of his lord, because "it is one thing for the seigneur to depend for labor upon wandering men, here to-day and gone to-morrow; it is another thing to have steady and piously contented, hence, prosperous vassals."

The "fighting Bishops" of feudal days were "invested" by gorgeously sealed parchment deeds of land; the "fighting Bishops of days capitalistic are "invested" by plainer looking but equally powerful documents, called negotiable stock, listed on the Exchanges.

MORE BROTHERLY SCRAPS

PORTLAND, ORE., RETAIL MERCHANTS BREAK THE "PEACE."

Decide on a Struggle Against Unions—Open Shop the Issue—Post a Number of Cards Containing Hypocritical Declarations—Workers A. F. of L. Led.

Portland, Ore., August 1.—The eminently "brotherly" relations between Labor and Capital, as Sammy Gompers and all his prominent and humble pals put it, are being severely sundered here just now. "Brother" Capital feels like scratching up the face of "Brother" Labor, and of course Brother Labor is compelled, in self-respect, to scratch, that is, fight back. Consequently there is war between the two.

Every store in Portland whose proprietor belongs to the Retail Merchants' Association will display prominently in its windows a card notifying the public that it "stands for the open shop." There lies the rub, or be it, the scratch.

This action is the result of a unanimous decision made by 33 of the 42 members of the association present at a meeting last week. The sentiment of the meeting was formulated in a resolution which is also to be the sentiment inscribed on the card:

"We stand for the open shop, meaning thereby a square deal and equal rights for union and non-union workers." A square deal for labor! Kindly suppress laughter.

Five members of the Employers' Association, representing the lumber and logging, the manufacturing and the iron working industries of Portland, were present, assuring the merchants of their co-operation and support in the stand taken. These men were Lloyd J. Wentworth and F. H. Ransom, from the lumbermen; Everett Ames, from the manufacturers, and W. H. Corbett and W. C. Alvord from the iron industry.

The strike of the teamsters is the concrete instance of the working of unionism, say the merchants, that brought about this action.

"The strike as a strike is over," said the spokesman of the association in an official statement announcing the result of the meeting." The teamsters tell a different tale. "The wish is father to the thought," say they.

"This action of ours pledges us as merchants to the open shop. It is taken after several meetings of the association, in which the question was thoroughly discussed. At the last meeting of the executive board, this step was recommended, and this resolution is in accordance with that recommendation.

"We want it understood that we have no hostility to the unions, that we do not want to put the unions out of existence. When we place these cards in our windows it is simply a negative effort to oppose the evil side of unionism."

Then the merchants define the evils of unionism as follows:

"Such things as picketing, the secondary boycott, the display of 'unfair' signs by a man parading past a store and most of all the refusal to let a man work unless he belongs to a union." Looks pretty much like there'd be no union left after all these "evils" were removed, doesn't it?

There is only one thing lacking: the bosses should have announced the beneficent effects of unionism. But after telling the evils, the job of propounding what strikes them as good was probably too hard.

"We believe a man who is not a union man has just as much right to work as a man who belongs to a union, and we do not concede the right of any union to say that a non-union man shall not earn his living." This should really read: "We believe in the fellow who scabs; he's our hero."

Then follows some more buncombe. Say these smarties:

"The general public does not understand the principle of the open shop. It is not hostile to organization. The man who stands for the open shop does not attempt to say that other men shall not organize, but he does believe, and by standing for the open shop, declares his belief, in the right of the non-union men to make a living. In a way, this principle of the open shop is an effort to help unionism to put it on a decent basis."

The union men, needless to say, are not taken in by this learned nonsense. They know full well that these are only hypocritical phrases of the employers. For all that they allow themselves to be led by a lot of stupid leaders who persist in believing that capital is entitled to a "fair share" of Labor's product, a belief which means the boss has a right to pluck the working class, but he shouldn't pluck too much.

That's why Labor is forever being robbed and enslaved.

PORTLAND TEAMSTERS.

In a One-Handed Tussle with Bosses.

Portland, Ore., August 1.—In the present teamsters' strike the A. F. of L. leaders are making a laughing stock of themselves. The transfer companies had an agreement with the teamsters here, which expired June 1, and the companies refused to sign for another year, or any longer time. The teamsters, or part of them, went on strike and have been out nine weeks. All other unions in true A. F. of L. style continued to handle the goods and material hauled by the strike-breaking teamsters. It is a regular thing to see a teamster with a policeman or deputy on the seat beside the strikebreaker to "protect" said driver. But 'longshoremen, sailors, railroad men and other allied branches load the drays for the strike-breakers to haul. Besides this the building trades men work up the stone and other material hauled by these same drays. Thus all these "organized" trades are helping the masters to break the strike. It is really an organization of workingmen to hurt labor rather than benefit it.

In addition to the teamsters, the machinists are striking for a shorter workday. A year or so ago, when the moulders were on strike, the machinists and the patternmakers continued at work, and helped to defeat the moulders, who after a twenty months' strike had to acknowledge defeat. The masters have taken the machinists in hand, and will in all probability administer another drubbing to the machinists, while their fellow unionists continue to scab upon them.

The teamsters' strike has settled down to a question of veracity between the employers and the teamsters. The employers claim that it is a fight against the closed shop, that they will concede the wage question to the men individually, and the union leaders in their usual pure and simple style claim it is the wage question only. When one,

(Continued on page 2.)

FOR THE BOSS'S GOOD

THAT'S WHY THE 'FRISCO HOD-CARRIERS ARE STRIKING.

At Least, So the Pure and Simple Mayor of San Francisco Explains It — Says Contractors Are Suffering Too Much, So Unions Are Sorry.

San Francisco, August 2.—The hod-carriers have struck to enforce the eight-hour day, forcing out the bricklayers, plasterers and hoisting engineers with them. For years it has been the rule for the hod-carriers to commence work 20 minutes earlier in the morning, and ten minutes earlier in the afternoon in order to prepare the mortar for the bricklayers and plasterers. On paper the hod-carriers' union always had the eight-hour day; in reality they worked eight and a half hours. At the last annual convention of the States Building Trades Council of California held at Monterey, a resolution was passed directing the enforcement of the eight-hour day. Hence the tie-up.

Naturally the contractors are very wroth. They claim that the mortar and plaster will spoil if mixed on the previous day and that they cannot afford to pay overtime. The hod-carriers reply that if work is begun at 20 minutes to eight in the morning and ceases at 20 minutes to twelve, starting again at 10 minutes to one in the afternoon and ending at 10 minutes to five, no confusion can result.

Comes P. H. McCarthy, President of the Building Trades Council, and the honorable Mayor of the city, and delivers himself of this typical fakirism, "The request of the Building Trades Council and the Hod-Carriers' Union has been simply that the hours of work be so arranged that the contractors may get the greatest amount of work for the money expended, instead of conditions where workmen are compelled to fool around for half an hour a day—that much time lost to the contractor."

The three organizations of the building contractors: the Associated General Contractors, the Masons and Builders' Association, and the Contracting Plasterers' Association, have adopted a resolution in which they "deplore the tendency of the union men in this city to impose onerous conditions upon the men who have been their friends under all conditions.' They further claim to be in the fight to the count out. But there are signs of weakening here and there. Some of the contractors have already granted the demands.

Give the devil his due. The Board of Public Works has sent out a letter to the contractors stating that it would insist on the removal of material from the streets in front of jobs where work was suspended. The Board also threatens to seek from the Supervisors the revocation of spur track privileges from certain obstinate contractors.

A Flashlight. Following the cessation of work, which was forced on the bricklayers by the hod-carriers, the former held a meeting. A member arose and delivered a tirade against the lowly unskilled hod-carriers, demanding that the union refuse to take dictation from unskilled laborers. Another member answered, showing that the ditch digger was just as necessary as the skilled mechanic. He was applauded to the echo. The world moves.

Meat prices climbing. All meats from Mulligan to sirloin are 30 per cent higher in San Francisco now than they were a year ago. Beef, for example, is selling for 8 1-2 cents per pound wholesale. This is the San Francisco high mark. We advise the workers to buy the cheaper and coarser cuts or, still better, to live on scraps or "cat" meat. "Thrift," "thrift" is the thing for the worker.

Ice cream cornucopias. A deadly aniline dye, napthol yellow, has been found in local ice cream cornucopias, following a four days' test in the chemical laboratory of the City Health Department. These ice cream cones have been sold for years to the children of the proletariat by street peddlers and small candy stores. This napthol yellow is employed to color the dough used in making cornucopias in order that the impression be conveyed that eggs are used in their manufacture. Many children have been injured, and at least two have died from eating these cornucopias. What is done? Are the offending manufacturers thrown into jail or even fined? No, they are merely warned not to continue the coloring. The San Francisco Chronicle even waxes humorous and delivers itself in the following witty strain: "Gleefully the doctor pounces upon ice cream. It is full of disease germs, he says; an admirable carrier of disease germs. It seems useless to reply that the same is true of baked beans, or sardines or paper money, or a whole lot of other things nobody refuses. Ice cream is the matter in hand and ice cream carries germs. The cones, too, which help to make the cornucopias, so dear to the heart of every child, are harmful. They're full of borax, and borax spoils the stomach.

"Dr. Wiley, of course, is not all wrong. Ice cream may, as he says, carry germs, and borax in cornucopias is to be deprecated. Only he is a bore to talk about it in midsummer." Let the slaughter of the children of the proletariat continue. For the prostituted press it is merely the occasion for a jest.

Again the children of the poor. Homer A. Craig, representative of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, addressed a mass meeting held in the Building Trades Temple, in which he advocated the lengthening of the school vacation from two to three months in order that the children may be exploited in fruit picking. They would displace the "insolent" Jap, he said. The Jap's "insolence" consists in demanding and obtaining better wages and working conditions than the "white man." The State Labor Commissioner's report proves these facts. The audience, mostly union men whose brains have been poisoned for years by the anti-Jap agitation of the A. F. of L. and the anti-immigration agitation of the Socialist party, applauded the speaker with frenzied enthusiasm. These poor deluded workers want to see their children exploited in the orchards and farms for a far lower wage than now prevails. Race hate has blinded them.

A. R.

RAILROAD MORALS.

Doctoring Figures to Make Profits Look Less.

Washington, August 5.—The bulletin showing the revenues of the railroads for April, just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, seems to disclose one method which the railroads are using to make their profits appear smaller on paper. This is said to be accomplished because the accounting classification permits the roads to include replacement improvements in part in operating expenses through the replacement account.

Accountants of the commission have been following the practice up very thoroughly, and assert that the railroads have been doing this since last March. This is taken to indicate that the roads are using what is technically a legitimate means of "doctoring" their reports, so that they can be used as an argument before the commission for increased freight rates. Ever since the rate question became acute, it is asserted that the railroad reports have been making this allowance.

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INDIANA S. L. P. TICKET

STATE CONVENTION CHOOSES NOMINEES FOR FALL ELECTION.

Resolutions Adopted on Platform, Industrial Unionism, and Preston and Smith—Reports Heard and Action on Miscellaneous Matters Taken.

Indianapolis, August 2.—The Socialist Labor Party, at its State convention held July 24, named the following candidates for the State ticket:

Secretary of State—Oliver P. Stoner, Claypool.

State Auditor—Grover Mundy, Evansville.

State Treasurer—Karl L. Olsen, Indianapolis.

Attorney General—Dr. Ira Baker, Logansport.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Gustav A. Dreyer, Logansport.

Superintendent Public Instruction—Mrs. Alma Kirkham, Sullivan.

State Geologist—Dr. Joe W. Ruminer, Evansville.

Chief Bureau of Statistics—Frank Helbrich, Evansville.

The convention organized by electing Karl Olson chairman and E. Viewegh secretary. Committees were elected on Platform and Resolutions, George Mundy, G. Jung and Alex. Burghardt; Auditing Committee, J. Cissel, Henry Kuerst and John Burkhardt.

The report of State Secretary F. Janke was read and accepted. The financial report of State secretary was received and turned over to the Auditing Committee, which later reported to have found the books and financial statement of the State secretary correct.

The committee on Platform and Resolutions submitted the following reports:

On Platform.

We, the Socialist Labor Party of the State of Indiana, in convention assembled, reaffirm and endorse the national platform of the S. L. P. as adopted at the national convention of the S. L. P. in July, 1904, and readopted at the national convention of 1908.

Resolution on Industrial Organization.

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party of Indiana recognizes the fact that the political organization of the working class alone is insufficient to carry out the revolutionary program of the Socialist Labor Party, and that in order to give the political organization the backbone and force necessary to enforce its demands, it is necessary for the working class to build up such a force through an economic or industrial organization which will have for its ultimate goal the taking and holding of the industries of this country, to be operated for the welfare and comfort of all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recognize the Industrial Workers of the World, with headquarters at Hamtramck, Mich., as such an organization; that we indorse the same and ask the working class to unite under its banner.

Whereas, In spite of all efforts made to obtain justice for our comrades, Preston and Smith, they still remain imprisoned in the penitentiary of Nevada, convicted on the false charge of murder; and

Whereas, These comrades were exercising their right of self defense; and

Whereas, Their conviction was brought about through false evidence and willful miscarriage of justice; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Indiana State organization of the Socialist Labor Party, in convention assembled, again demands of the authorities of Nevada that these men be given a fair and speedy trial, and that we call upon the working class of Nevada and elsewhere to use every method in its power to bring about such a trial and the final liberation of our comrades.

These resolutions were all adopted.

The delegates from Evansville, Ind., reported having already agitated in their locality along the lines of the foregoing resolution, and had received some contributions for that purpose.

The convention decided that the dues of members at large shall be 25 cents a month henceforth.

As seat of the State Executive Committee, Indianapolis was again selected.

F. Janke was re-elected State secretary of the S. L. P. of Indiana, and he was voted an appreciation of the true and faithful work performed.

E. Viewegh.

CAPITALIST POLICIES OF THE "SOCIALIST" PARTY

Abridgement of a Lecture Delivered by Alanson Dodge at San Jose, Calif.

No apology is needed when speaking to honest minded people who are always searching for the truth, and willing and ready to perceive it when demonstrated. People with minds broad enough to pursue an academic discussion lay aside all animosity, and if caustic arguments are necessary to evolve the facts, no acrimony is felt, or engendered.

If perchance any of this audience were selling suits of clothing which you knew to be of a certain high grade quality, and for which suits $30 represented the lowest price that you could sell for without loss, and then there came to you a man who had on his person a suit of the same pattern, buttoned with the same buttons, and to all appearances identical, and he informed you that this suit cost but $20; if then you turned back the lining in his coat until you came to a place where you could examine the fabric better, and found that the suit though apparently the same as your $30 clothing, was nevertheless lumpy, uneven, easily picked to pieces, in fact, the veriest shoddy; what would you do? You would pull down your own suit from the shelf and on the spot show the man that the suit he bought for $20, but represented as the equal of your $30 clothes, was nothing more or less than a swindle played upon him.

The Socialist Labor Party in this country is confronted with a so-called Socialist party, which claims to be revolutionary and international in character and which holds it is the party to usher in the Industrial Republic. But that Socialist party is a party whose Socialism is threadbare, whose revolution is shoddy, and whose program is eaten through and through by the moths of capitalist policies. Let us make the test.

The prime essential insisted upon by the capitalist is that he shall have the right, to own personally property in the machinery of production. By this means he is enabled to play the role of lord and exact tribute from his fellow men. The prime lesson taught by the Socialist Labor Party has always been that collective ownership of the property in production, distribution and exchange, is the first essential of industrial freedom. Otherwise with the Socialist party. Once it declared for the collective ownership of railways, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines and all other means of social transformation and communication and all land. But subsequently it dropped the demand for the "collective ownership of all land." Why did it act thus? Because it hoped to gather in the votes of the small holder of land. Where its demands interfere with its vote gathering, its demands are clipped, and as in this instance, collective ownership of land is cut out as an issue.

Thus we begin to see the shoddy.

The capitalist contends that the best results are achieved from privately-owned and privately conducted enterprise, which is virtually an assertion that the mass of people are lacking in executive and business ability and must have some Moses or Messiah to lead them and dictate the right policy to them. The Socialist Labor Party believes in the potency of the mass, and that the brains of the whole are greater than of any of its parts. It declares that the ownership and management of its press devolves on the party as a whole. But, the Socialist party, true to the policies of the aping capitalists, declares that social ownership and management of its press is something not possible. This is the old capitalist excuse, made to justify their own system of "get" or "make," and under the S. P. system of private ownership we see each individual proprietor "get" his. Thus, in a Presidential campaign one of these editors makes a special attack on the Roman Catholic church, as though that were Socialist propaganda. The same editor becomes embroiled with the Federal Government through an advertising scheme, and this gives him a chance to get more advertisement, but that's not pushing Socialist agitation; that's advertising self, private interests. But that editor, having got into trouble appeals to his "army" to come to his rescue. The Communist Manifesto says that the capitalist forever appeals to the workers to come and fight his battles. The "army brigade" may do to "hustle subs." but the "one-hoss editor" of the Appeal dictates the policy. All talk of the "readers dictating the policy of the paper" is rot; one may as well make the same claim for the Boston Globe.

Another policy of the capitalists in newspaperdom is that of suppression of information. All distasteful articles or those likely to cause undesirable investigation must be squelched. The S. L. P. press, being party-owned, has nothing to conceal, and has always challenged its foes to come in the open. But turn to the S. P. privately-owned papers. Did they open wide their columns when the I. W. W. was formed in 1905 at Chicago? No! They might have lost A. F. of L. votes had they done so.

When Socialists of both parties met in New Jersey to discuss the basis on which alone unity of the two was possible, did the S. P. press print anything? And when the result of that conference was known did they print it? The results were adverse to them and they suppressed the matter.

When Rhode Island Socialists likewise consulted on unity, what had the S. P. papers to say? No reports were given at all.

When a unity conference was finally proposed on a national scale what happened? Did you ever note the employers' answers to a body of men on strike, and who seek recognition? Was not the answer of the employers on such occasions invariably: "We absolutely refuse to treat with these men in a body; we will treat them as individuals"? That's how the Socialist party met the S. L. P. proposition to have a unity conference. The S. P. said: "If you want to unite the Socialist Movement of America, you must discard your party and join the S. P. as individuals."

When Victor Berger left on his disgraceful errand to the International Bureau, and when he returned in ignominious defeat, was anything printed on these matters in the S. P. press? Scarcely a line.

"The fools might awake" says the capitalist. "The wise and the honest might discover" say the S. P.'s. And for fear that a sense of right and justice might cost the S. P. votes, the papers suppressed all important information.

Again, does not the capitalist play for votes by playing upon the prejudices of the people about patriotism, free-trade, protection, race superiority, etc.? And does not the Socialist party play for votes by echoing whatever superstitions labor fakirs have developed regarding exclusion of Asiatics, state autonomy and craft union worship? Witness the suddenness with which the Socialist party in California endorsed exclusion of Asiatics as soon as the craft unions came out for it; witness the conflicting platforms and policies of the various State organizations of that party; witness the way the S. P. press boosts all craft union scabbery, and opposes all true revolutionary economic movements.

Capitalist papers are full of fake advertisements from concerns that fatten on the ignorance of the readers. The Socialist Labor Party has relegated such ads. to oblivion because they are a swindle upon the readers. But many S. P. papers readily accept this stuff in true capitalist style. It is pertinent to remark that no such swindling concerns would continue to advertise year after year without getting fleecings from the innocents. For evidence on this head I need but mention the "Provoker," an S. P. paper, which regularly exposed other S. P. papers for these acts.

You must be aware of the capitalist policy of disfranchising the working class. In the mining camps and the lumber camps, the capitalists own whole towns and "close down" before election, thus driving the men from the ballot box. Then there is the further hardship imposed by residence restriction, and restrictive tests. Have you heard of the proposed Canada law which disfranchised a person for two years in case he missed one vote? "Like master—like man." Therefore the S. P. must do some disfranchising. "The capitalist disfranchises his foes; let us disfranchise our foes." And so they turn on the S. L. P., and send Victor Berger off to Europe to take away the vote of the S. L. P. on the International Bureau.

Thus more of the shoddy of the S. P. is seen.

The capitalist will move heaven and earth for votes. He will make all kinds of promises. He will compromise and what not if only you will vote for him. How is it with the Socialist party? Has it not fused, and compromised and scattered fly paper inducements, world without end? To review all the instances would be to edit an encyclopaedia. They have been regularly recorded in the columns of The People as instances of betrayal of revolutionary Socialism. That party's promises and compromises range all the way from reform planks to direct fusion with the Republican and Democratic parties, as most recently in St. Louis.

Will not the capitalist steal the ballot from the worker whenever possible? Did not the Socialist party of California by a trick steal the S. L. P. place on the official ballot?

Does not the capitalist give precedence to the man whose jackets bulge the most? And has it not been the policy of the S. P. to elevate and extol its "professors," its "countesses" and its Socialists to the exclusion of the wage earners? Witness the National Committee make-up of the party.

Does not the capitalist cry "free speech and free press," even when trying to throttle the same? Can you, Mr. S. P. man, enter a capitalist consultation or convention with your radical ideas? Wouldn't you find that if you tried to do that you would learn that free speech meant the freedom to say just what the capitalist wanted you to say? Haven't you found out that a workingman's convictions uttered in the mill and mine might cost him his job? Yet true to the capitalist practices, you S. P. men duly expect the Socialist Labor Party man, when rising in your meetings at your invitation to put a question, to say just those things that you want him to say, or else you want him put out.

Friends, I have but scratched this S. P. imitation of a true party of Socialism. Behold the shoddy, the dust, the moth holes. I could go on ad infinitum and ad nauseam to show you the hypocrisy of the silly maid who tried to marry herself to the A. F. of L., and who, being jilted time and time again, still returned. I could tell you of "Armory Jim" who, in a city council, voted an armory appropriation to house the militiamen, and is now raised to a national committeeman of the S. P. In these and many other things I could instance the correspondence of the policy of the S. P. with the policy of the master class, but I will close with one more instance. The capitalist system has arrived at that point where its existence depends on one word,—"Prosperity." When prosperity is shaken the king on his throne, the banker in his office, the landlord and the exploiters in their palaces all tremble, because it is by "keeping moving" alone that the workers can be kept submissive. "Three days starvation will make an angel into an Anarchist," say these parasites, and then they proceed to have polished up the machine gun in readiness for starvation days. In order that the idea of "prosperity" shall everlastingly continue the capitalists have coined a slogan: "Boost." And they continually shout this and make those of their slaves who are yet blind do the same. "Boost!" "Boost!" "Be a booster!" "Boost, don't knock."

The Socialist party of America is in the throes of disintegration. The long continuance of its capitalist policies have made it, in the words of A. M. Simon, a national committeeman of the party, "a hissing and a byword with the wage workers of America." The old shoddy garment begins rip—off goes Denver; seams and rents appear in California, in Washington, in Oklahoma and elsewhere. As the old garment falls to pieces, various "professors" without posts, preachers without pulpits, and fakirs who are losing their dupes, clap their hands over the holes. The cry goes up, "What is the matter with the S. P.?" And all the fakirs answer, "There is nothing the matter with the S. P." And then they come out with "Boost!" "Boost!" "Boost, don't knock!" They well know that they can **not** withstand the knocks administered with the strength of common sense and principle as driven home by blows of the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

PORTLAND TEAMSTERS.

(Continued from page one.)

however, reads the contract presented to the bosses, it is easily seen that it is not only the wage question, for one clause reads, "when hiring men the union men shall be given the preference, when same are available." Another clause demands "New men be allowed 15 days in which to join the union."

Now the leaders are talking of a general strike. At a meeting Friday night, and again on Sunday morning, the conservative element prevailed. The argument used was "they did not want to hurt the business interest, and the general prosperity of the city of Portland."

The business interest in turn called a meeting last Saturday morning and appointed a committee of 12 to interview all business men in Portland, to get them to display the "open shop" sign in their windows. A large percentage of the business men are already doing this.

Aug. Gilhaus.

VACATION VERSIONS

AS EXPRESSED BY EMPLOYERS OF LABOR — OR, SILLY AND SERIOUS COMBINED.

Humorous reading is furnished by a number of "captains of industry" who gravely expressed themselves recently on the question of should a man have a summer vacation. The humor is all the more splitting seeing that these men uttered themselves in all apparent earnestness. Nothing is so comical as to see a lot of absurdities advanced in all seriousness.

The utterances in question were passed with reference to President Taft's recent declaration that a ten days or two weeks vacation is not sufficient time for recreation. Speaking to the Bar Harbor folks two weeks ago Taft said: "The American people have found out that there is such a thing as exhausting the capital of one's health and constitution, and that two or three months' vacation after the hard and nervous strain to which one is subjected during the Autumn and Spring are necessary in order to enable one to continue his work the next year with that energy and effectiveness which it ought to have."

A two or three months' vacation sounds good, but where is the wage worker coming in for it? Taft doesn't say. It's like telling a fellow, who is overboard and can't swim, that it would be a fine thing for him to be out of the water, and then stand idly watching him struggle around. Capitalism doesn't propose to give the workers gratuitous vacations. It does at times throw them out of employment, but that's another matter, and no occasion for recreation.

But to take up the unconscious humorists. John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company was one, and when interviewed, he very sonorously said: "Vacation periods are absolutely necessary and are indeed advisable for all classes of workers—mental, perhaps, more than physical.

"But as to the length of time it seems that circumstances must govern this. For people who conserve their powers carefully in their current work, reasonably short periods ought to suffice and this would involve less disturbance to their duties."

No doubt "circumstances govern the length of time" of the thousands of employes of this company, and govern pretty strenuously at that. One can see their lugubrious smiles.

Frank Hedley, vice-president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, has decided ideas on this matter, and when his turn to speak came, he said, said he:

"The value of a vacation depends entirely upon how far you go down the line. I am a great believer in vacations and very liberal ones for men who work under a mental strain. It seems to me that a man can actually do more work in eleven months than in twelve." Whereat the clerks look up to see if a month is being thrown their way.

"But it is different with the man whose work is merely physical effort. Take, for example, the man who works in the earth or performs some such simple normal labor. In his case the Saturday half holiday and Sunday brings much greater relief than they do to the man who works with his brain. The laborer has a much better chance, it seems to me, to live longer and enjoy good health than the man who is subjected to great mental strain."

Hedley's laborers must surely be agreed that he's a wise man, and knows more about what's good for them than they do themselves. But that is characteristic of these "captains of industry." One can imagine what Hedley would say if the "laborers" were to express their opinion about his job.

William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, was said to have been very deliberate in his reply as to vacations. He worked his brain several minutes before he answered the query.

"I believe," he said, "that every man should take a vacation at least once every year, but as to the length of it I am not quite sure. However, I am of the opinion that two or three months, as suggested by the President, is entirely too long under ordinary circumstances, although the time would depend greatly on what sort of pressure a man has been working under during the year."

From the throats of the thousands of steel mill workers, workers who are sweating in a seven day week and a 24-hour stretch on shift days, one hears the unanimous query, "Where is our vacation?" Echo answers "Where?" But Corey doesn't.

Joseph Davis, controller of the American Locomotive Works, said it all depends what type of man is to be considered.

"If you mean officials of large corporations in which modern business activity calls for greater responsibilities, where the man works under a higher degree of pressure, and as a result uses up more energy, he needs at least a month's rest. This to me would appear quite sufficient under ordinary circumstances, although it is difficult to measure the exact mental and physical strain under which an individual works.

"As to the clerical force of a concern," he said, "two weeks appears to be quite sufficient, for the simple reason that in the majority of cases their work is of a mechanical nature.

"The laboring man seems to be in a class by himself, so far as vacations are concerned. Many corporations now hire this force under an hourly wage agreement, and it is rare that the man has a full year's work. The result is that the time 'off,' owing to changing conditions, takes the place of a vacation." Ideal vacations, truly! And yet the worker only too often grieves when he has such time "off." Sure proof he doesn't know a "good thing."

Oren Root, general manager of the Metropolitan Railway, said: "If a man works ten years without taking any sort of a vacation, I think he is entitled to three months, but not otherwise. The President's length of time seems to me to be all out of proportion.

"Take our motormen, for example. They work but six days and are paid for seven. That seventh day is their vacation, and they can generally get it any time during the week."

Wonder if the motormen know what a bountiful boss Root is?

Simeon Ford, the hotelkeeper, got the matter pretty straight, only he should have included bankers and bosses along with legislators, and his summing up would have been perfect. Said Ford in his sepulchrelike voice, without the shadow of a smile on his face, "I think that it is very nice of the President to consider that I should have two or three months, but I can't take it. I'm very sorry. At the same time I feel he should have one of that duration—perhaps longer—for it certainly must have been a big strain on him to open so many baseball games and to supervise so many personally conducted trips all over the country. Yes, he ought to have it—in fact, do you know I think that all legislators should take a good long vacation every year—say from three to eleven months."

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COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY TRAINMEN DO NOT FAVOR ANY SUCH MEASURE.

As applied to labor organizations, compulsory arbitration is advised in the hope that industrial strife can be avoided, either by compelling the disputants to submit to the decision of a court and obey its awards, or by the force of public opinion which is supposed to be able to prevent a strike after both sides of a controversy have been laid before it. No one in his senses wants a strike because he realizes that at best there will be sacrifice and suffering for some of those who are interested in it. But no well-informed workman is in favor of being denied the right to strike, because he knows that when all else fails to bring to him what he believes should be his in the way of rates of pay and rules of employment, his only remaining power is the right of his associates and himself to leave the service of their employer.

The rapidly extending field of collective business operation has made necessary a like field of collective labor association operation, through which the collective business interests of a given territory are represented by officials selected to represent the business and the employes are represented by their officers, and by which representatives, rules governing the service and rates of pay are determined for that territory.

The miners we believe offered the first and best exemplification of the collective form of bargaining as it applies to extended territory. They still meet with their employers in convention at stated periods and arrange for their terms of service covering several states at a time. The other trades at times enter into a collective movement without their employers engaging in a like movement, although the purpose usually is to secure the same results for the entire territory affected. Arbitration in a case of the latter kind is possible only as each individual employer is affected.

We believe the spirit back of the demand for compulsory arbitration has been greatly modified in recent years. The first demand for the adjustment of trade disputes by court submission and decision rested in the hope that a court would enforce service regardless of the terms of its decision. The promoters of this plan of settlement in their haste to compel the employes to work under any conditions, overlooked one or more important constitutional provisions that stood in the way of its application. The proposition served the purpose, however, of encouraging more careful thought along the lines of the objects sought, with the result that the demand for enforced submission of disputed questions to a court of arbitration does not as a rule carry with it the power of court enforcement. The proposed compulsory feature of to-day is by no means as binding upon the parties interested as the voluntary plan of arbitration through which both parties agree to accept a decision for a stated period.

The voluntary plan is the most acceptable one in every instance, possibly because men dislike to feel they are forced to accept anything that they believe they can mutually arrange between themselves.

The compulsory arbitration act of Canada is referred to by writers in the United States as something we need, but we cannot agree with them. There is considerable difference of opinion in Canada as to the efficiency and desirability of the act, even though in its compulsory sense it is the mildest of measures. The principal objection to it is that the organizations of labor are hampered by being forced to wait for a long time before the routine of the law is complied with, in which time the men lose heart in their struggle and abandon whatever notion to fight to secure their demands they might have had. On the other hand the defenders of the act point to this feature as one of its most excellent provisions, because, as they say, the time when the men were ready to enforce their demands has passed, and they will be more likely to accept a decision from the board of arbitration and thus avoid trouble. Each argument is a good one from a purely personal point of view, and each is open to objections.

The act of Canada to which reference is so frequently made has met with considerable objection before and since it became a law. The purpose of the act was to prevent strikes and lockouts. The law prohibits a suspension of industry by penalty until an investigation of the questions at issue have been made by an official board, which informs the public of all phases of the questions in dispute. The law provides for a board of conciliation and investigation for each dispute. Each board consists of three members, one selected by the workers, another by the employers, and the third by these two, or if they fail to agree the government selects the third arbitrator. The law covers steam and electric railways, power and lighting plants, mines and similar industries that are classed as public utilities. It is illegal to strike in Canada until the matter has been referred to a board of arbitration, although since the law became effective March 22, 1907, there have been eight illegal strikes—that is, they were begun before or pending investigation by a board. Five legal strikes have occurred after the board of arbitration had given its decision; and fifty cases were settled by arbitration without a strike. It is claimed for the Act that this record of settlement proves that it is most desirable, principally because it has brought the two contending parties together and pointed out a way whereby they could reach an agreeable settlement.

Just how the law is regarded by the workingmen of Canada is a disputed question, possibly not to be answered except by a referendum vote of all the workmen of the Dominion. We never believed in the Canadian Act, although we have accepted its provisions on occasion. The Canadian Act, however, permits a strike after the decision of the board of arbitration is issued, which takes away the compulsory feature of complying with its award, and which also perhaps might tend to a more careful decision from arbitration bodies created under it. The friends of the Act rest their hopes in the belief that after a question has been subjected to public opinion neither side dares brave public opinion by engaging in a strike after terms of settlement have been offered.

As an organization the Brotherhood does not subscribe to any form of compulsory arbitration.—From an article in The Railroad Trainman.

TAX DODGERS.

Chicago Elite Exposed Hiding Personal Property.

Chicago, August 2.—Chicago millionaires were taken by surprise yesterday when Frank W. Jones, president of the Illinois Tax Reform League, filed with the Board of Review a statement alleging that $200,000,000 of stocks in foreign corporations owned by citizens of Cook County had been concealed from the assessors and reviewers and not assessed. It is held by lawyers for stockholder that stock in foreign corporations is not subject to taxes in Illinois, but the league says it is.

The communication gives the names of the owners, the names of the companies in which they are alleged to hold stock, and the par value of the securities. Altogether there are seventy names in the league's list, headed by J. Ogden Armour and Edward Morris.

According to Jones, some of these [illegible] have not been assessed on anything like the amount of assessable personal property owned by them, for the period beginning in 1905; and he declares that $15,000,000 could be added to the revenue of the county if the legal penalty were added.

The association gave notice to the Board of Review of its intention to file with the Circuit Court of Cook County mandamus proceedings to compel that body to assess the stock of foreign corporations held by residents of this county. In behalf of the Board of Review, Fred W. Upham said that the board fixed the taxes as the evidence it had in its possession would warrant.

The list submitted by the Tax Reform League gives the following holdings for the richest men named:

Edward Morris	$39,919,700
J. Ogden Armour	32,119,700
Joy Morton	6,800,000
Arthur Meeker	5,370,000
John J. Mitchell	4,020,000
Louis F. Swift	5,129,000
E. F. Swift	5,036,000

TEN CENT BOOKS

Communist Manifesto.
Engles, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workingman's Programme.

New York Labor News Company.
28 City Hall Place. New York.

THE MACHINE ERA

Naturally It Eliminates the Skill of the Human Hand.

Writing to the "Nineteenth Century," the famous surgeon, Sir Frederick Treves, says:

Looking back to the dawn of the human race, one can only view with incredulous wonder the work that has been wrought and the fabric that has been fashioned by the restless animal man, with his two ever-busy hands, in the course of, say, fifty centuries.

In the soil upon which London stands are still to be found flint arrow-heads and spear-points which represent the most finished work of the first Londoner—a naked man in a riverside jungle.

Above the beds in which these weapons lie now rises an undreamed-of city, the folk of which may be watching the movements, of an airship, while below the buried javelin-head there burrows an electric railway.

It is probable that the man of to-day is inferior, in certain points, to the savage who made the flint implements. It is safe to assume that neolithic man was keener of sight and hearing and fleeter of foot than is the present inhabitant of these islands.

He surely, too, possessed greater powers of endurance. If a Marathon race could be arranged between the modern Londoner and his earliest ancestors I venture to think that the winner would be a cave man, one who had had no choice but to run the reindeer on foot.

This is not the only discrepancy, for I believe that the modern flint-knapper finds it difficult, if not impossible, successfully to reproduce the finest flint implements of the age of stone.

Limit of Handicrafts.

Handicraftsmanship has a limit, just as there is a limit to the power of vision and of hearing. Has that limit even now been reached, or is it by any possibility declining? In response to the question, "Are we losing the use of our hands?" I would venture to answer in the affirmative, and say that we are.

Two of the commonest handicrafts are those of writing and sewing, but they are being now rapidly supplanted by the typewriter on the one hand, and the sewing machine on the other. The finer use of the fingers is thus becoming lost, so far as these simple crafts are concerned.

Surgery during recent years has made amazing advances. Should it be asked if this progress has been associated with, or dependent upon, a corresponding development of the handicraft of surgery, the answer is, it has not.

It must be realized that before the days of anaesthetics the surgeon was operating upon a conscious being. Rapidity of movement was all-essential. The surgeon had to be marvellously deft of hand, cool, yet alert as a fencer, quick, yet as sure as a matador.

Now with the use of anaesthetics, the surgeon can proceed with easy deliberation; every step can be measured and judged; there is no call to be brilliant; there is no element of hurry, for in place of the flashing of a blade is an action as studied as a movement on the chess board. The result of it all is this: Surgery, as a pure handicraft, has undoubtedly lost ground, yet the gain in other ways has been great.

Crafts and Arts.

Some of the simple crafts exhibit in striking fashion the decay of cultivation in the use of the hands. Take the very ancient occupation of spinning and weaving. The handicraft has vanished, the machine has replaced it, and the skill educed by centuries of practice has been lost forever.

In spinning, the early appliances were merely the distaff, the spindle, and the wherl. Thousands of women learnt daintiness of touch by this simple work. But the craft is lost, and the nimble hands are turned to ruder uses. "The hum of the wheel" has been drowned by the noise of the spinning-jenny and the factory whistle.

Not so many years ago it was possible to see in almost every fishing village half-a-dozen gossips strolling about knitting stockings and jerseys for their menfolk. The work was good training for the hands. The knitters are now hard to be found Hand-knitting does not pay except as an amusement.

The ancient art of embroidery—as ancient as Babylon and Tyre—was a craft of wide possibilities I believe that with the modern form of the Heilmann embroidery machine one inartistic person can guide from 80 to 140 needles, but at the same time a thousand hands have lost their cunning, and handicraftsmanship has passed to a lower grade.

Lacemaking occupies a somewhat similar position. It is probably the most elaborate work which has ever engaged the facile fingers of women. But the days of the craft are nearly over, and the manual skill so laboriously attained is—in spite of all attempts to revive it—in process of being lost.

Hand-made lace is still produced, but the output is small. The machine has replaced the practised fingers, and the work, once pleasantly and graciously carried out by the cottage-porch, is now rattled through in the unlovely factory.

Another venerable figure among craftsmen is the shoemaker with his last. His art is the outcome of centuries of experience. Hand-made boots are still produced in large numbers, but I understand that the article is no longer the produce of one worker, but of many. The machine-made boot supplies the multitude. Here, as in the daintier arts of glovemaking, is there an irreparable loss in the use of the hands.

Probably the oldest domestic instrument is the needle. There are needlemakers in the reindeer cave and in the lake-dwelling. They fashioned these implements out of bone and later out of bronze. The needlemaker was a master of craft. The common needle is now made by a series of machines, but the fact remains that a great means for the culture of the hands has passed away.

With regard to pins, I need not say that one machine provides them, complete with heads and points, at the rate of about 200 a minute. So here, again, there is no need of hands.

Machine Era.

The carpenter, with his primitive art, is still with us, but he is not the handicraftsman that he was. There are sawing engines, planing-machines, four-cutter machines, machines for mouldings, cutting dovetails, mortises, tenons, universal poiners, copying lathes, and sandpapering. Well may the carpenter in Alice's Wonderland "shed a bitter tear."

Papermaking was another estimable handicraft. Of the total output of paper in Great Britain, it is stated that only 1 per cent. is now hand-made, to the detriment of the hand, and, I believe, of paper. The average envelope is now folded and gummed by machines.

Bookbinding was a fine and delicate art. Cheap binding is now effected by machinery from first to last, and so the agate burnisher, the bloodstone, the paring-knife, and the other paraphernalia of the bookbinders' trade are likely to be found only in the collections of the curious.

It is possible that the exquisite art of engraving affords the aptest example of the grievous loss of hand-culture which the last few decades have experienced. Line engraving—that is to say, engraving upon a metal plate with burin—is now almost entirely abandoned, while the still more delightful art of wood-engraving hs practically vanished.

The mezzotint is becoming rare; lithography is largely replaced by the photographic method, and chromo-lithography by the "three-color process"; with the result that, in place of a series of most delectable handicrafts, developed to a point of extreme refinement, we have the poor substitute of photo-engraving and the process block. Here, indeed, is a veritable decay in the finer uses of the human hand.

Handicraftsmanship is not concerned with the steam winch or steam shovel, with the trench-excavating machine or the tree-feller, with the rock-drill or the pneumatic riveter. It only need be noted that these machines do not tend to improve the physical development of man.

The modern laundry, the modern kitchen, and the modern farm all afford displays of things not done by hands.

In the hayfields the scythe is replaced by the mower; the hay is tossed not by Phoebes in sun-bonnets, but by the tender. It is raked into line by machine, loaded into the haycart by machine, and lifted to the rick by a like appliance. It only needs the introduction of a motor haycart and a machine-laid rick-thatch of corrugated iron to complete the picture of the hayfield of to-day.

Such, in conclusion are a few of the facts upon which I have based the belief that civilized man is losing a good deal of that manual dexterity which has been laboriously acquired during past centuries. It would seem that the highest point of development in the use of the hands has been already reached.

LARGE SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN FUND.

Berlin, July 24.—It is reported that the German Social Democratic party is building up a large campaign fund for the coming Reichstag elections. The fund is furnished by voluntary contributions at the rate of $50,000 a month.

This far exceeds the funds at the disposal of any of the other parties in the country. If the rate be maintained the Socialists will command a fighting treasury of nearly $1,000,000 by the time of the elections, due in December, 1911.

TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

SWEDISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY CALLS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE AFFILIATION OF SOCIALIST PARTIES OF THE WORLD.

The Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party has drawn up a resolution on closer affiliations of the Socialist parties internationally, said resolution to be submitted to the International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen in August for adoption. The position of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party is here published:

The International Socialist Labor Congress of Copenhagen, emphasizing the essentially international spirit of the proletarian movement and remembering the traditions of active solidarity which owe their origin to the first International, appeals to workingmen of every country in order that they should fulfil their duty to solidarity every time that a struggle between Capital and Labor should take on such dimensions that it would be evident that the workingmen of the country engaged in battle should not be able to hold their own against the enemy without help, and that they therefore should assist their comrades in the fight by means of subsidies, coming from all sides, according to the proletarian forces of each country.

Such action is all the more necessary because the organization of the opposed forces is being accelerated in proportion as the working class, by its united action is pressing capitalism. Capitalist power is concentrating itself in the gigantic trusts and in national and international employers' unions; on the other hand the workingmen are combining their forces in the first place in national labor Confederations. Under this concentration of forces in the two opposed camps, the class struggle alters its aspect and takes new and vaster proportions. One should therefore be somewhat prepared for general syndical struggles, brought about by the lockouts on a big scale, such as the one in Denmark of 1899, in Sweden of 1909, or Germany of 1910. Thus the class struggle is being extended and organized more and more. It will in future be still more urgently necessary to concentrate the forces of labor in the whole world, promptly and vigorously, so as to be prepared for the day when workingmen of every country or of one profession should be threatened with annihilation from the power of the united capitalists.

The Congress entrusts the International Trade Union Organization with the deliberation on the most favorable arrangements for strengthening the action of international labor solidarity and to draw up the details for same.

The Congress recommends the following:

First—The more intimate and permanent drawing together of the labor organizations, in each country across the frontiers.

Second—The revision of the statutes of the societies and federations, with a view to eliminating from these regulations everything that would constitute a hindrance to international effective and immediate action.

Third—The improvement and the extension of international relations of the Socialists and labor press; Socialist journalists of that country in which a grand conflict is imminent or has already been declared, should be particularly requested to transmit prompt and accurate reports of the situation to their foreign colleagues, who for their part, should utilize them immediately in order everywhere to arouse the sympathetic interest of the working classes and at the proper time to correct or deny the fantastic and often too untrue tales which the press and the agencies in the pay of Capital, never fail to publish for the purpose of leading public opinion astray.

From this point of view it is also of the highest importance for the whole labor movement of the world that there should exist everywhere a Socialist press which is powerful enough to liberate the masses from the influence and suggestion of the bourgeois press.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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LABOR FAKIRS AND LABOR "FRIENDS"

The Two Ever Jointly Misleading the Working People.

Los Angeles trade unionists have come out against their former "friends." Last fall, during the election, the business agents of the A. F. of L., whom a wit described as the "steady meal tickets guys," held a meeting inviting all the political candidates for city offices to attend a mass meeting at Labor Temple Hall to state their position on organized labor. The Socialist candidates went on foot to the hall, while the capitalist candidates came in autos, and through a committee got the platform. As soon as they arrived they gave the workers the same old "dope" about a square deal and shed tears about being "friends" of labor, dropping a few extra tears about having the labor cause at heart, ad nauseam.

The Socialists did not get the platform until the crowd was gone. George Edwards, the Socialist Labor Party, candidate for City Attorney, could not get the platform. The capitalist candidate was lauded to the skies.

Recently, during the strike here, the "friends of labor" in the City Council, and the Attorney, Mr. Hewitt, whom the trade unionists voted for, passed the most drastic anti-picketing ordinance ever adopted in any city in the United States, and it passed UNANIMOUSLY.

Now the trade unionists are out with a recall petition begging these same gentry to reconsider their action or asking for a special recall election.

Workingmen of Los Angeles, the Socialist Labor Party told you long ago that these men could not and would not represent Labor, as they are not workers and would not betray the capitalists. Don't let glory seeking business agents corral you for capitalist voting cattle. Remember Labor's best friend is ITSELF.

Next time you vote look up the Socialist Labor Party, get over the habit of looking for something big, but look for something good.

Business agents are labor bargainers. It is a sad fact that, from Gompers down, the A. F. of L. has not developed one man who is reliable on the labor question.

When a boy goes to learn the cabinet trade he must learn to be careful or he will saw off a finger or a hand. You men are active actors in a great labor and social tragedy, a tragedy which also claims its "sawed fingers" and "sawed hands." There are many killed and starving and suffering workers every day. You must learn to prevent these afflictions. It depends upon you to set yourself right by studying the labor question. Subscribe for The People, and read, study and learn. These betrayals of you by so-called "friends" is only a lesson to you to depend on yourselves.

Unionist.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1910.

E'en though scorn's malignant glances
Prove him poorest of his clan,
He's the Noble who advances
Freedom and the Cause of Man.
—SWAIN.

THE BEST OF ALL WORLDS—SO FAR.

The New York "Evening Post," leading intellectual mouthpiece of the Plutocracy, sneers at the Socialists for believing "the present to be the worst of all possible worlds." The sneer is on the "Post."

Not only do Socialists not believe that the present is the worst of all possible worlds, they, in fact, look upon the present world as the best that has yet been; and—much as the "Post" may wonder at the statement—the Socialist is full of enthusiasm for the present world. Enthusiasm for it? Yes, enthusiasm.

The goal of the Socialist is that Social Order in which the aspirations of all noble minds, since history began to be recorded, shall cease to be an aspiration, and shall become a reality. The aspiration may be condensed in the verification and practice of the command: "Do unto others as you would be done to" as the normal rule of man's actions. Such a rule of conduct does not exist to-day. In so far the Socialist opposes, condemns, strives to overthrow the present Social Order, and, without a doubt, will see his striving crowned with successes. For all that the Socialist dotes upon, is actually enthusiastic over the "present world." And with good reason.

Although the "present world" differs from former ones only in the method of human suffering; although, accordingly, the "present world" is essentially the same as "previous worlds" in that its system is pivoted upon Class Rule; although all this is true, yet, nevertheless, the "present world" differs from all previous ones in one all-important particular—it is the first "world" from which the attainment of the Socialist world is possible. Impossible was the attainment under the patriarchal system; impossible was its attainment under the succeeding, the feudal system. Under neither was as yet the material foundation laid for the rearing of the social structure whose practice could be "Do unto others as you would be done to." That material basis is furnished by the "present world," the world of capitalism. The physical capacity for the plentifulness of production that can afford to all assured physical well being, is the boon bestowed upon mankind by capitalism. Socialism proposes to profit by the boon; the "Post" class proposes the impossible scheme of being allowed to play the role of "dogs in the manger" in perpetuity.

Which is why the Socialist dearly loves the "present world," and why the "Post" class is the one that should detest it.

Capitalism makes Socialism certain.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SILVER.

It may be death to the silver mines, along with bankruptcy, suicide and the like to directors and stockholders in silver mines, but it would be the salvation of gold, incidentally it will also be a godsend to the "hard-pressed" Tariff Interests who are being blamed for the towering prices that the depreciation of gold is causing, if the story told by Dr. F. W. Lange of Scranton, Pa., about his discovery to turn baser metals into the purest of silver is no pipe-dream.

If base metals can be readily turned into what is to-day one of the two precious metals, the inevitable and immediate effect would be the doom, decreed by the inexorable Law of Value, of the present high value and, along with that, of the present high price fetched by silver. If the amount of labor-power socially necessary to produce the present precious silver—precious because of the large amount of labor-power at present required in the general production of silver—then mayhap silver can be produced with about the labor-power required by brickbats, and would have no value higher than this. The consequences, not quite as revolutionary as those that would accompany the discovery of manufacturing gold, would, however, almost match them.

Vast are the Silver Interests in the land. More than one Senator owes his seat to and represents them. And not a few are the American heiresses, whose husbands, at first bought with Silver, are kept only by that bond. These Senators would drop as if the earth had opened under them; those heiresses would be divorced in short order. Nor would that be all—

The stock quotations of Silver would shrivel. Silver stock would drop to a few cents a bushel. Directors and stockholders would be put to their wits' end to meet obligations contracted on a Silver basis. The strain would result in a variety of manifestations—suicide in not a few cases, criminal prosecutions in others, "heart failure," insanity, etc., according to the mental, physical and moral fiber of those affected.

But the art of turning base metals into silver, ill wind tho' it would be to many, would blow zephyr breaths in other directions. The Tariff Interests, hounded just now by the false cry that theirs is the blame for the towering of prices, would be able to "point with innocence" to the effect of the depreciation of silver. Only the most monomaniacal Free Trader could fail to learn enough to silence, at least subdue, his racket about "The tariff is the cause of the rising prices." Relieved from pressure on that side, the Tariff Interests will not only be able to recover their breath, but probably Aldrich and Hale will seek to return to the Senate, the Tariff Interests will do what "persecuted but vindicated" capitalist innocence usually do in such cases. They will profit by their "acquittal" by actually committing the acts for which they were just before wrongly held guilty—they will yank prices up.

And thus the sight will be seen again of Capitalists grieving and Capitalists rejoicing—but the Wage Slave oppressed increasingly.

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

This week's list of court judgments contains a judgment for costs against one William C. Woodward who sued Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould for $2,428 on an alleged loan made by him in 1894. Woodward's case was dismissed. Mrs. Gould set up the statute of limitations in her defence. Whereupon and wherefore Woodward's suit was dismissed by the court.

This court incident was vastly more than a mere incident in court, turning upon a statutory provision. The incident was of truly sociologic import.

The plea of the statute of limitations is a plea of "confession and avoidance." The defendant confesses that he is indebted in the amount sued for, but he avoids liability by sheltering himself behind a statute which provides that, after a certain period, no action will lie for a debt. The physiognomy of the statute of limitations is one essentially of Class Rule. Its twin is the social principle that "time heals a wrong"—a principle born of and conceivable only in social conditions that find their fullest expression in capitalism.

When Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould of the Jay Gould hierarchy pleaded the statute of limitations in avoidance of a debt that she owed, the lady but expressed in legal parlance a sentiment that her class entertains and upon which it banks for the righteousness of its continued possession in the wealth which it has plundered from the society.

The Katherine Clemmons Gould class does not stand at the bar of Socialism with the plea: "We confess to having plundered; but, in extenuation for our act, we point to the fact that the plunder was a step that accelerated the day when society could be organized Socialistically. That day has come. We surrender our plunder and plead for amnesty." No; that is not the plea of the Katherine Clemmons Gould class. Their plea is: "We shall not deny the facts charged against us. We cannot. But we plead that the Wrong has been cured by time and has become a sacred, a vested Right." In other words, the Katherine Clemmons Gould class pleads the statute of limitations at the bar of the Socialist Movement.

For the identical reason that the plea will stand in a capitalist court it will be laughed down before the tribunal of History in days not far away.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

EVENTS IN SPAIN.

What is it that is going on in Spain?

Here is a country long, and centenarianly so, Catholic. Down the centuries, Spain has come as the burg of a creed-political system that, once everywhere in power, crumbled everywhere else. Only the other day the human conscience, from one end of the civilized world to the other, was shocked by a repetition of one of those acts that Catholic Spain has been proverbial for—the judicial assassination of Ferrer after a trial that matched the days of the Inquisition at Toledo. Almost immediately a transformation set in. The Ultramontane or clerical ministry was overthrown; a liberal ministry was set up; it was followed by the election of a liberal parliament; and, events following fast and following faster, measures were inaugurated, amid national plaudits, at that, that first threatened, and then actually brought about a rupture between the Spanish and the Vatican Government.

Here is a revolution, for good or for bad matters not to the subject in hand.

The visionaries, those to whom "Cause and Effect" is a closed book, the mentally unballasted who seem to attribute events to "currents of air," are prone to look at such things, as those now transpiring in Spain, as portents—some, the bigots, looking at the things as a visitation of heaven, and as an evidence of Satan being let loose; others, the professional atheists, as the result of a "mental effort" achieving "intellectual emancipation";—one set bemoaning the "catastrophe," the other set turning hysterical somersaults of joy. Those who are not visionaries, but lack the Socialist key to understand what happens all around them, are looking perplexed at Spain.

The Socialist, equipped with the key that unlocks all sociologic secrets, neither moans, nor cuts capers, nor yet is perplexed. He is not misled by the some times sincere, other times insincere, all times false slogan of "moral principles." He knows that all "moral principle" is the reflex of material necessities. He looks below the foam. In this instance the material facts at bottom of the revolution in Spain are tersely condensed in the statement made on July 31 by Senor Juan Riano, the Spanish Minister to the United States.

Senor Riano's statement is to the effect that the present national movement in Spain is "not anti-clerical but commercial."

According to the existing Concordat between Spain and the Vatican certain religious societies were granted by Spain the privilege of carrying on various kinds of business in the country without taxation. This freedom, religiously enjoyed by the religious societies, effected a burden upon all those Spanish business firms who did business in the same articles without the cloak of religion. The grievous burden was borne with secret grumblings until it became too heavy to bear, owing to the inrush of the religious business Societies whose occupation was made illegal in France, or impossible in the Philippines. So many "religious" commercial establishments, run by monks and nuns, all operating without the disadvantage of taxation, moreover, all of them turning their religious external as a lever to exploit the workers whom they employed more severely than the lay employers dared to do, convincingly argued with both bourgeois and proletarians against "things as they were." Material interests clashed against material interests.

In the clash the Catholic bourgeois and wage slaves were enlightened. They, very likely, like Daniel O'Connell of Ireland, are still willing to take any dose of religion from Rome, but decline any longer to swallow as religion that which is no more religion than any other political or business enterprise. Contrariwise the Vatican, essentially a political concern, knowing too much to take any stock in its own pious homiletics against the "groveling materialism of Socialism," realizes that without the "sinews of war" its political rule is a thing of air,—and strenuously objects.

Spain is moving, not by dint of either "Satan" or "Enlightenment." Spain is moving by dint of the material course of events, the world around, that compels Progress.

"BOSSISM."

How sad the havoc that the presidential bee will make even in the brightest heads Senator Isidor Rayner of Maryland is illustrating by his fulmination against Bryan for "dictating," for "ordering," in short, for "bossism."

What is it that Bryan is doing and that the Senator is not doing?

Bryan has his views, so has the Senator; Bryan believes he is right, so does the Senator; Bryan advocates his views, so does the Senator; Bryan endeavors to convert others to think as he does, so does the Senator; Bryan holds those who differ from him to be mistaken, so does the Senator hold those who differ from him to be in error. Look as one may for that act of Bryan's that may differ from the Senator's acts, or for that act of the Senator's that may differ from Bryan's in the matter of promoting the triumph of what each holds to be correct, none is found. In what, then, consists Bryan's "dictatorialness," or "bossism"? It consists in this—Bryan usually succeeds, the Senator habitually fails in convincing his audience. That's the rub.

"Bossism," the cry now being raised against Bryan—a man who wields no office or other club by which he can compel others to do as he wishes, and whose only weapon is his written and spoken word—"bossism" under such circumstances is a cry that loudly proclaims the intellectual bankruptcy back of the lips that utter it.

Among the few Senators in Washington whose intellect deserves admiration is the Maryland Senator. Senator Rayner's speeches are logical, from his premises; coherent; often brilliant. Naturally, the Senator is a thinking man. But his seems to be the fate of Clay and of Webster. Powerful intellects though Clay and Webster were, the presidential bee buzzed both into irrational utterances.

Pity about the Maryland Senator! If he could only throttle that bee now in his bonnet, he would be the last man to call Bryan a "boss," however deservedly scathing his arraignment of Bryan might otherwise be; and none more trenchantly than he would ridicule the epithet "Boss."

POWERS DISREGARDING CHINA'S INTERESTS.

T. Baba, in Japanese-American Weekly, Tells "Civilized" Nations How to Conduct Themselves Decently.

The Occidental Powers are fundamentally mistaken in their notions as to the method of bringing about progress in China. It is doubtful whether these Powers really want to create a strong China. A strong China will never suffer foreign concession seekers, but perhaps seek to recover the concessions already granted. This is not a happy prospect from an Occidental point of view. But for argument sake, let us presume that they really want to bring about the progress of China. Then they are mistaken in their method of so doing.

Foreign Powers are forcing a railway loan on China in face of the manifest opposition of her people. The Chinese Government is too weak to offer a resolute refusal to the demand. Nor is it strong enough to suppress the popular opposition. The foreign Powers in pressing China to accept the loan, are placing the Chinese Government between two fires.

The Chinese Government has to choose between the Foreign Powers and popular support. In 1900 it chose the latter and set up the Boxers against the foreigners. That the choice was unfortunate has been proved by subsequent history. But if the Government favors the Foreign Powers in defiance of the Chinese people, it is staking the choice the stability of the Manchu dynasty. Are the Powers prepared to act in concert in the event of the dynastic crisis? It will mean the internal disruption and perhaps foreign partition of China. In the international clash to get the largest share of the spoil, an embroglio will crop up, for the solution of which none of the Powers are yet prepared, militarily or otherwise.

The fundamental mistake lies in the Occidental conception that Chinese progress can be brought about by demanding concessions. The progress of China is one thing, and the profits of the foreign concessionaries quite another. The former end can be achieved in China, and not by bullying and weakening it, as the concession-mongers' acts practically amount to. Does a nation or a country exist for the purpose of being exploited by another nation? Is it right for the foreigners to look upon China with covetous eyes only, without regard to the welfare of the government and people of that country? Is it a Christian way of doing things that the foreign governments grip the neck of the Chinese and, force them to disgorge whatever natural resources and accumulated wealth they may have?

China might be led in the way of civilization, but certainly not by those whose guiding principle is greed. If Occidental Powers really want to set the tottering Empire on foot they ought to keep their money-grabbers in check and assist her government to work out its plan of reforms, administrative, financial and military. If they refuse to do so, they ought to own that their professed wish for the progress of China is empty words. Frankness and straightforward dealing, though brutal, will greatly simplify diplomatic dealings in

CONGRESSIONAL GLEANINGS—THE RAILROAD BILL

More than once, in the course of the debates in the Senate on the Railroad Bill, words were used to the effect that it was next to impossible to understand what was being done and undone.

If gentlemen who have had the handling of the bill from the start, were on frequent occasions in the course of its passage in the dark as to where they were at, there can be little wonder that, as reported on many sides, "lawyers are wiping their spectacles to study the bill, and look puzzled"; and there should be still less wonder if the "ultimate consumer" of the thing, the dear public, is wholly in the dark.

As to this "ultimate consumer," he will never realize what it is he is consuming when that new railroad law is set in operation. But he will have to consume it: and it will not improve the digestive powers of his economic stomach.

Leaving the "ultimate consumer" aside, the new railroad law may be gauged not by what it declares but by the circumstances of its enactment.

At every turn of the debate it transpired that not a thing could be proposed that did not step on the corns of some Interest, supposedly "Vested Interest." Seeing the old law was complained against for stepping upon a whole row of other Interests' corns, the situation was this: Do what you may, amend or let alone, there will be Interests howling mad. Understanding this situation, it will become clear what were the lines along which the "stalwart" and the "insurgent" Interests moved.

Seeing there were violent objections to the old law, and perceiving that these objections could not be removed without injury to "stalwart" Interests, the "stalwart" forces made a dead set to gain greater advantages than their Interests already enjoyed. The disturbed condition that "insurgent" amendments produced raised dust enough to afford a chance for "stalwart" manoeuvres—the "stalwarts" sought to profit by the chance. This accounts for the otherwise unaccountable boldness of their endeavor surreptitiously to effect the repeal of the anti-merger clauses by innocent looking "improvements."

On the other hand, the "insurgents," whose Interests were hurt by the law as it was, and who expected to draw some of its teeth and claws, finding themselves threatened with additional teeth and claws, sought to be introduced under velvety appearance, grew suspicious of their own shadow—saw fresh mischief in every "stalwart" suggestion—and frittered away their energies. They accomplished little, if anything, in the way of improving the law: they felt happy if they succeeded in resisting fresh inroads.

The present bill is the net product of the above sketched opposite "plans of campaign." Hence both "stalwarts" and "insurgents" claim the victory: the former, for keeping things substantially as before; the latter, for having prevented the "stalwarts" from making further raids into their Interests.

Such is the complexion of the "new" railroad bill.

JAPAN WANTS TO KEEP LABOR.

Baron Kanetake Oura, Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who is making a short stay in this city recently gave out an interview. Among the matters he touched upon was that of the labor supply in his country.

"Japan, you know, is essentially an agricultural country," said he. "Our chief strength lies in the large numbers of laborers. Labor is the one thing upon which we can draw without going outside our own country. Our efforts are now directed toward keeping our people at home. The tide of immigration to America has been stopped, I think, within recent years. But we are beginning to have the same trouble that America has faced. There is a decided tendency to migrate toward the cities.

"This is due to the growth of commerce and industry in Japan. We have not begun to discourage it yet. There is no cry of 'back to the farm' in Japan, because we need people in the cities as well as in the country. The problem with us is to preserve the proper balance.

"As I have said, Japan is primarily an agricultural country, but I do not think we shall ever develop our crops on the big scale that you in America have been able to do. The fault is with the mountainous condition of our land. We can not employ your machinery. Our fields and machinery are all on a small scale, compared to your Western fields and harvesting machinery. In fact, I know of no other country that can parallel our conditions, with the possible exception of Hungary."

ERNEST JONES

Hero of the Chartist Movement—"We Should Be Lords of Our Labor!" He Called Out to the Workingmen—His Idea of a Fair Day's Labor.

They told me 'twas a fearful thing
To pine in prison lone;
The brain became a shrivelled scroll,
The heart a living stone.

Denied the fruits of others' thoughts,
To write my own denied,
Sweet Sisters, Hope and Memory, brought
Bright volumes to my side.

They'll find me still unchanged and strong
When breaks their puny thrall;
With hate—for not one living soul—
But pity for them all.

In August, 1849, on the sixth day of incarceration in a solitary cell, on bread and water, were the above touching lines composed by Ernest Jones, the Chartist, one of the most gifted and incorruptible apostles of Democracy to whom England has at any time given birth, writes Morrison Davidson in "Reynold's Newspaper." And the Chartists undoubtedly lighted on "times that tried men's souls" with a vengeance. Frederick Leary, in his valuable little biography of Ernest Jones, gives us some notion of the almost incredible martyrdom to which the most reasonable Reformers in those not so very remote days were subjected by the score:—

The sentence against Mr. Jones was two years' solitary confinement, and two sureties of £100 each, and to be bound in his own recognizances for £200, to keep the peace for three years.

The harshness with which the sentence was enforced became the subject of universal reprobation, and gave the impression to people's minds that there was no intention that he should survive his imprisonment. Indeed, so severe was the treatment, that his two fellow prisoners did succumb, and died in prison in September, 1849, of cholera.

Jones was kept in solitary confinement, on the silent system, enforced with the utmost rigor. For nineteen months he was neither allowed pen, ink, nor paper, but confined in a small cell, thirteen feet wide by six feet, in utter solitude, varied only by a solitary walk in a small high-walled prison yard.

Again and again Jones was imprisoned in a dark cell, and fed on bread and water, in consequence of his refusal to pick oakum. Even the Bible was taken from him. But their efforts were in vain. Exemplary as was his conduct in all other respects, they never succeeded in making him perform the degrading labor task.

The "Six Points" of the Charter, for advocating which Jones and so many others suffered, were:—

1. Universal Manhood Suffrage.
2. Annual Parliaments.
3. Vote by Ballot.
4. No Property Qualification (for Candidates).
5. Payment of Members.
6. Equal Voting Districts.

Well, two of these "points," 3 and 4, have been achieved; but the others, alas, can hardly even yet be said to be "within a measurable distance" of enactment. To outward appearance, therefore, the Charter, with all the high hopes built upon it by the toiling "masses," has lamentably failed to "come off"—to materialize.

There is, by the way, a curious hallucination to be found, even among some professed Socialists, that the Chartist was a purely political movement. It was, indeed, more political than the present Laborist propaganda because the "Masses" then were almost wholly outside the Constitution. But at bottom Chartism and the Socialism of to-day are identical. The "six points" were each merely a stepping stone to the Co-operative Commonwealth. Ernest Jones and Bronterre O'Brien rivalled Karl Marx and Lassalle in their destructive analysis of the Capitalistic System. Said O'Brien:—

Landlords and Profitmongers (Capitalists) **are no more** a necessary part of the **body politic** than are wens, tumors, ulcers necessary parts of the natural human body. They have no more legitimate right to obtrude themselves on Society than a wolf or a tiger has to join and make one of a Christmas party. It is only by just Laws on Property that the human race can be delivered from these two hellish classes.

Said Jones:—

Workingmen, raise the cry—"Let us work for ourselves! Labor should be lords of the earth, and we should be lords of our labor!" The only fair day's wage is the wage you pay yourselves—the only fair day's work is the work that is free; and for a free man's good.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have a plan that will fetch success in no time.

UNCLE SAM—Less than no time would be still better.

B. J.—The Socialists want the whole hog: they want the land and they want the tools of production.

U. S.—And right they are.

B. J.—I, also, am a Socialist; there is nothing they can want that I don't want. But they are going with their heads against the wall. I propose a more practical plan.

U. S. begins to smile.

B. J.—I propose to make a flank movement on the enemy. My plan is to take the land first; to concentrate our reform forces on that; one thing is easier to get than 100. This move is all the shrewder because if we get the land and the natural opportunities, everything else is bound to fall into our hands. I believe in strategy. What say you?

U. S.—I say that your "flank movement" amounts to putting your head into the dragon's mouth.

B. J.—Isn't it easier getting one thing than 100?

U. S.—Depends upon what. In the case of the land and the tools of production it isn't.

B. J. smiles an incredulous, cocksure smile.

U. S.—I'll take you at your own words. You say if we have the land everything else is bound to fall into our hands.

B. J.—Yes, siree!

U. S.—It follows that if you attack the landlord interests, your simultaneously attack all private proprietary interests. Catch on?

B. J. acquires a distant look.

U. S.—If by attacking the landlord interests you attack the capitalist interests—

B. J.—But listen—

U. S.—No dodging! I shan't let you wriggle both ways. You said: "When we got the land and the natural opportunities, everything else is bound to fall into our hands." If that means anything, it means that by attacking the landlord interests of modern society the capitalist interests are attacked at the same time. If you deny the conclusion of your own statements you reason like a baby and are not worth reasoning with.

B. J.—I admit the conclusion.

U. S.—Now, then, the beauty you claim for your "flank movement" is that one thing is easier to get than 100, it is easier to get one thing, land, than the two or more things—land and capital—

B. J.—Ain't it?

U. S.—No, it ain't, by reason of your own admission, which I just pulled out of you. You can't claim that, by "going for" the land you don't stir up all the capitalist interests. By "going for" the land, you "go for" every capitalist, because the landlord and the capitalist interests are, as a matter of fact, closely interwoven. (Giving B. J. a pull of the ear.) There goes your wonderful "flank movement."

B. J. remains pensive.

U. S.—But that's not all. Even if you had the land you would have nothing. The sea is entirely unappropriated; it is "natural opportunity." Why don't you compete with big capital in ocean navigation and fishing?

B. J.—Hem!

U. S. Simply because you haven't got big capital, and with an oyster smack you can not do what a Cunarder can. If big capital in the hands of others keeps you from plying a trade on the ocean, there is no reason why big capital won't keep you from earning an independent living on the land.

B. J. looks nailed.

U. S.—The upshot of your wonderful "flank movement" is that:

First, if your theory were correct, you would have as big a fight on hand with a one-plank land platform as you would with a full or "whole hog," as you call it, set of demands.

Second, when you got your land you would have nothing. You would have fought only for the very capitalists to whom you would have to knuckle under.

Your strategy is the fool's "strategy," and you would die "as the fool dieth."

The People
New York, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Holyoke Daily Transcript says it had its telegraph rates (baseball returns) raised from $1 per week to $15, by the Western Union Telegraph Company. When a workingman wants to raise his wages from $1 to $1.05 he is liable to have his head smashed by the agencies of capitalism.

M. R.

Holyoke, Mass., August 3.

FATE GRINS AT BUMMERY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The fates have been unkind to the local "Direct Actionists." To-day I passed their old headquarters where six months ago a Socialist hardly dared venture. Upon its walls at that time were prominently displayed declarations such as: "Socialism has been voted to death!" "Politicians not wanted!" "The Ballot is a snare and a delusion!" As I looked at the old place on Second street to-day I could hardly believe my eyes when reading "Los Angeles Employment Office and International Labor Supply Bureau." By the pimples of Capitalism! The very pimple that Walsh and Wilson whipped their dupes into a hysterical frenzy to prick, and to burst which the innocents went to jail has reared its head in the very place where the decamped, saddened, and let us hope wiser, "direct actionists" left.

These are people who were going to bury us here. I don't know where their funeral took place but the S. L. P. is living at the same place, 317 East Seventh street.

A. Z.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 28.

ONE-LEGGED HOBBYISTS "SCRAPPING."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The new Sue story is commencing splendid.

A few weeks ago while on my way to "Seidelberg," Wis., I stopped at the headquarters of the S. P. Local and found them divided in two factions, viz., political opportunists and direct actionists, i .e, bogus I. W. W. On their table lay a large stack of "Appeals," "Strike at the ballot box." On the other end of the table lay an equally large stack of "Industrial Workers," "Strike at the ballot box with an ax!" Meanwhile the S. L. P. is putting to these elements the simple proposition: "How can the political organization triumph at the polls unless it has the might to enforce its decrees?" "How can the integral industrial organization, so indispensable to the rearing of the Industrial Republic, rise and recruit its forces when it rejects the peaceful methods of solving social problems?"

Thus these one-legged hobbyists are knocking each other out.

The S. L. P. is going on its way calmly and clearly pointing out the necessity for revolutionary political organization and revolutionary industrial organization as being all essential for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery.

Thos. Grabuski.

Lansing, Mich., July 30.

S. P. UNWILLING, LET'S DEBATE TO INDIVIDUAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last night, at the corner of Longwood and Prospect avenues, an agitation meeting was held by the Socialist party, with Mr. Warren Atkinson as the speaker. At the close of the meeting, questions were called for, and I ventured to ask, "Why are there two parties in the field claiming to advocate Socialism?" It was amusing to see some of the "Kangs" hop and throw fits at that question. I must say, however, that the speaker behaved himself gentlemanly, and tried to answer as well as he knew how. The reply was a mess of misinformation, but presented in a manner that leads me to believe that Mr. Atkinson was stuffed. Mr. Atkinson consented to debate the question: "The Socialist party is not a party of Socialism," he to prove that it is. Thereupon the chairman ordered him from the platform, and mounted it in his stead. The usual string of vituperation followed, and De Leon's name followed in rapid succession. Mr. Atkinson stepped over to me, and offered to debate the question individually as an S. P. man, and he gave me his address.

I will put this proposition before my District organization on Monday next, and Mr. Atkinson will undoubtedly be accomodated. This man is in my opinion honest in his convictions, and should be given some consideration. He said he had all the respect in the world for the S. L. P., being a body of men who seem to hold out against all odds. He thought, contrary to A. M. Simon, who said that his party is becoming "a hissing and a byword with the actual proletariat," that the S. P. is gaining the respect and support of the workingclass, while the S. L. P. is "dying." If Mr. Atkinson will not allow the "wise guys" in the S. P. to talk him out of the debate, he will undoubtedly learn something.

Adolph Orange.

New York, August 3.

BUNCOING CLERGYMEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In conversation my brother told me that the German American Mutual Benefit Association of America, headquarters in Chicago, has recently buncoed its hundreds of thousands of victims in great style. The company was organized about forty years ago by clergymen, deacons, etc. My brother and his wife paid in over $1,500, and lost all. He told me in Brooklyn 800 victims "got it in the neck."

The company is now re-organizing on a second swindling tack. This affair might be looked up. It ought to make some spicy reading.

M. R.

Holyoke, Mass., August 2.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN S. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is over a year that I had a discussion with P. Ball, organizer of Attleboro S. P. Local (in Studio Hall), on "Patriotism and Militarism." He upheld these questions and attempted to justify his intention to go and shoot strikers if the State militia called him into service. I, of course, spoke against those things, developing my argument from the S. L. P. standpoint. I gave to him "Antipatriotism" by Gustave Herve, and also recommended him to read Karl Liebknecht's "Militarism and Anti-Militarism." I have waited long for him to change his opinion on those subjects, but once S. P. always an S. P. So it is my duty to expose him. He was a candidate for representative on the S. P. ticket in Attleboro. The Attleboro workers may imagine what such a labor fakir would do for them if a strike broke out.

Leon Platt.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 27.

S. L. P. AND S. P. IN EVANSVILLE, IND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On the invitation of Section Evansville, Ind., I visited that city, Saturday, July 16. At 8:15 o'clock that evening, with the help of the local comrades, we held a good street meeting, at Sixth and Main streets.

For nearly two hours a good crowd was held, and close attention was given, while the speaker endeavored in the simplest and most effective manner possible to make clear to the minds of his hearers the nature of the merchandise character of labor, and the law governing its price in the labor market. It was pointed out that the perpetuation of the capitalist system of society meant the perpetuation of labor's enslavement. I endeavored to make plain that the universal raising of the standard of living of labor as a whole, of labor as a class, so long as labor is content to leave the means of employment in the hands of the exploiting capitalist class, is an utter impossibility. The ways and means of labor's emancipation from the bondage of wage slavery were pointed out. The inherent strength of industrial unionism, and its imperious necessity as a means of developing the solidarity and unity of the workers, was shown, and the weakness and impotence of the A. F. of L. craft labor trusts was proven by the great number of strikes that had been lost by them in the last few years. Ten copies of the special tenth anniversary edition of the Daily People and booklets were sold at this meeting.

The next afternoon, Sunday, at 2:30, we held a second meeting at Barnett's Hall; and while the audience was not so large as the one addressed on the street, the interest was keener. This is proven by the fact that the meeting lasted from 2:30 until 6 o'clock.

A member of the Socialist party was present, who had made two campaigns for Congress and one for mayor of Evansville. He had remarked to me before the meeting opened that he had listened to our speaker at the street meeting, and had advised several persons to be present at our Sunday afternoon meeting. He paid close attention to our S. L. P. exposition of the fundamentals of Socialism, the outlining of the nature and functions of the industrial union, and the conclusion that the building of one powerful universal union of the working class was an essential pre-requisite to the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

At the conclusion of the statement of facts and arguments from the S.L.P. point of view, the S. P. man arose and asked for the floor. It was given him; and he began his speech by agreeing in toto with the S. L. P. position, saying, "If the Socialist commonwealth is ever established, it will have to be done through the industrial organization." Then he went on, "But the time is inopportune." "The people are not ready for industrial unionism." "It is also true, as the S. L. P. contends, that all wealth is created by labor, and by right belongs to labor. But the doctrine of confiscation cannot be advanced now. The time is not ripe for it." "I do not agree with Berger in everything, but I think it is the better policy to propose to buy the trusts. Confiscation is too harsh a method, and too unpopular. You can get the people to favor it."

When the S. P. man sat down Mr. Moses Smith, a strong supporter of the S. L. P., arose. He is nearly as big as Jim Jeffries, and has a powerful voice. He took up the halting, temporizing, cowardly attitude of the S. P. in proposing to buy out the capitalists for fear of being called confiscationists as nothing more nor less than treason to the working class.

I here suggested to the S. P. representative that, if he were sincere in his statement that he agreed fully with the fundamental principles of Socialism as held and taught by the S. L. P., the only way to prove that sincerity would be to resign from the S. P. and wash his hands of the whole outfit.

The S. P. man had been asked while he had the floor to define the value of a commodity, to state the law of exchange value and to tells us what is the basis of political power. His painful efforts to answer and conceal his lack of acquaintance with the questions only revealed the sad dilemma of a man who undertakes to discuss Socialist science when the only source of his information is the literature of the "trust buying" and compromising middle class politicians who give themselves the name of "Socialist party."

The S. L. P. in Evansville is slowly, but surely, increasing its strength and influence there. They have recently added some young blood to the Section. Jos. M. Cissell is a recent recruit and a good one. Preceding him into the S. L. P. were comrades Grover Mundy and T. Jung, both of the S. P. Local, the latter of whom was president of the S. P. for a considerable time.

Comrade Mundy is a young man of strong convictions and good ability. And there are comrades Straub, Plummer and ten or twelve others who can be styled veterans, and who can be relied upon to fight under the S. L. P. flag until it floats in triumph over the dome of the capitol at Washington.

J. H. A.

Louisville, Ky., July 30.

DAILY PEOPLE

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the

DAILY PEOPLE

Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

The DAILY PEOPLE is published every day in the year, devoting space to news of the day as well as to news of especial interest to the working class.

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Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light.

BELATED LAMENT

"Appeal to Reason," After Treasonable Conduct to Working Class, Finds Fault with Man It Lauded—Really Condemns Itself.

In the "Appeal to Reason," July 16, the following news item is reported:

"Engaged in a game of bathing suit baseball with President Sam Gompers, Secretary Frank Morrison and other leaders of the A. F. of L., on the beach this morning, John Mitchell, former head of the mine workers' union, lost a $1,000 diamond ring presented to him by his admirers after the settlement of the big Pennsylvania coal strike. Captain George Berke, a veteran life guard, found the ring, whereupon Mitchell peeled a hundred dollar bill from a roll he carried in his pocket and handed it to the captain as a reward for his find."

The "Appeal" has quite a comment on this dispatch. It says that "when labor leaders lose thousand dollar rings and peel off hundred dollar bills it is time for wage slaves to take a tumble." The paper states further that it would be interesting to know who the admirers in question are; it calls attention to the fact that Robbins, the Pennsylvania coal operator, and others gave Mitchell a diamond pin, and says that this style of labor leaders belong to the capitalist class. The Appeal's comment closes with telling the workers to stop blindly following alleged leaders, and there its "advice" ends.

The "Appeal" says the dispatch already quoted is interesting. To the thinking reader the "Appeal's" comment is more interesting. On the first page of the same issue the "Appeal" says, "Socialism makes no fight on the individual, but holds that when the system which narrows the individual and compels him to do things that are essentially immoral is ended in complete INDUSTRIAL GOVERNMENT these individuals will be lifted to a higher state of moral and spiritual development that will be of untold benefit to them." If this be true in regard to one phase of capitalism, why not of another? The A. F. of L. is essentially capitalistic. It is a system within the great system. It is not the creation of John Mitchell, but he is the creation of the system as much as John Rockefeller is the creation of the "great system." The "Appeal" does not fight the individual John Rockefeller, but the Rockefeller system. The "Appeal" fights the individual John Mitchell, but upholds the system that makes John Mitchells possible. Without the A. F. of L. system there would be no John Mitchells disporting themselves at seaside resorts, losing thousand dollar diamonds and giving up hundred dollar bills at the expense of the workers. But this self-same system draws its sustenance daily from the "Appeal" and its army. The "Appeal" has contributed its share toward making the fat roll that Mitchell carried at Atlantic City.

The "Appeal" and every S. P. paper published helped create the conditions that made it possible for Mitchell to be presented with diamond rings and other "sweet" remembrances. Berger, Spargo, Hillquit, Work, Barnes and Goebel, together with the other "leaders" of the S. P., have lent their support and influence to the A. F. of L. The late congress gave indorsement to the "pure and simplers." The S. P. slogan is, "Join the union of your CRAFT." S. P. papers carry the indorsement of A. F. of L. bodies as their official organ, act as their mouthpiece and espouse their cause. And the "Appeal" indorses and swallows the whole mess for the sake of a subscription list of "a half million." The "Appeal" shows up the corruption of judges, ex-Presidents and the postal departments, but shies at the "pure and simplers, well knowing that an attack on that system would mean the loss of support from the members and sympathizers of the A. F. of L., and result in a "trimming" of that "sub" list. This is the price of supporting a system more camnable than the "great system' itself, in that it keeps the workers blind to their real interests.

The "Appeal" says that under INDUSTRIAL GOVERNMENT the individual will be lifted to a higher state. And not an industry organized! It would be an army of soreheads, disappointed office-seekers and political misfits, rearing around on the political field, to usher in an industrial government by means of a R-E-V-O-L-U-T-I-O-N. And their revolution would be of the South American order, with their army of "Intellectuals" decked out in gold and tinsel, playing the part of officers and drilling their "mental crips" and marching them to the ballot box; every one a leader with no one to follow after him, and each one having his own subjective point to reach and to conquer for his own peculiar form of "Slushism." But, pshaw* What's the use?

"Appeal," if you are not in the same boat with John Mitchell, exploiting the worker, why not devote an issue to exposing the rottenness in the A. F. of L. Gompersian system? Don't you know it looks as if you were throwing mud at Mitchell to draw attention from yourself? It is said that Mr. Debs is one of the "Appeal" stockholders. It is said that Mr. Debs' roll resembles the thigh part of a two-year-old's leg. You might devote an issue to clean up in the S. P. system, beginning with Secretary Barnes who tried to "DO" "Mother" Jones for two hundred and was forced to settle by her attorney. You might also tell how the "Business-men's" N. E. C. threw out the charges made by "Mother" Jones against Barnes, as frivolous.

Did you ever hear the saying, "In a great school of fish those that swim (lead) in front get the feed while those who swim behind die of starvation?" While the "leaders" of the S. P. invest in real estate, made up from the pennies and dimes of the "lumpen proletariat," members of that class are dying from overwork, heat, and consumption; their children are dying in the slums for want of fresh air, babies dying for lack of a bit of ice and wholesome milk; men and women dying from starvation; others committing suicide to escape a like fate, while the editor of a "Socialist" daily buys a home in an aristocratic suburb.

"Appeal," you have "boosted" your own game for years, stop awhile and do something for Socialism. Tell the "boys" that John Mitchell is all right, but he has a sure thing method of getting the coin, a la "Appeal," Goebel, Barnes, Simons and some more, too numerous to mention.

The People has always pointed out to the working class the John Mitchells and Sam Gompers AND THE SYSTEM THAT MADE THEM POSSIBLE. While The People has endeavored to teach the working class true economics, industrial as well as political action, the "Appeal" has aided and abetted the Mitchell-Gompers system in its fight against industrial unionism. While The People has steadfastly pointed to the goal of the Socialist, the absolute overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, the "Appeal" has sat cheek by jowl with the Bergers, Mitchells, and Gompers in their efforts of reform, the half-loaf method of the S. P. While The People has taught the folly of reforms, pointing out that one reform only begets another, the "Appeal" has said that reforms were a wholesome thing for the Socialist movement. The People converted the "Appeal" from the colony scheme, advertising "get-rich-quick" schemes, municipal ownership and government ownership. Mayhap, when the revolution has come and is a thing of the past, the "Appeal" can define real Socialism.

Bill B. Cook.

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. G. O., WATERTOWN, N. Y.—If by a "Labor Party" is meant a political concern constructed and used as a pedestal for shyster lawyers, intellectuals and other social riff-raff to pose upon—then not. If by a "Labor Party" is meant a political concern, strained through the loins of labor organizations and operated by the bona fide proletariat itself, not the slums,—then yes: such a party may do good, and develop into the right thing.

J. F., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—It was the Amsterdam, not the Stuttgart Congress, that adopted a resolution recommending that the parties, where there is more than one in a country, unite, and present an undivided front to the bourgeois foe; and the Congress offered the services of the Bureau to effect such unity.

E. H. T., CANTON, O.—It is not Might that makes Right. It is the material conditions that constitute the Might upon which the respective Right is raised.

E. G. H., PHILA., PA.—The principle "Every class struggle is a political struggle" is a principle that shatters the teeth of the I'm-a-bum, or "direct actionists," but not of the true I. W. W., who recognizes the necessity of the political strife and the necessity of the economic strife. Never waste time discussing with folks whose argumentation is controversial quibbling.

A. J., PHILA., PA.—For instance—last week's article on the "Agony of the Austrian Social Democracy." An event like that mentioned in the article should be proof positive that the mysterious claims of the mystics, who go about claiming they have "private letters from leading Socialists in Europe" expressing disapproval of the Stuttgart Resolution favoring liberal immigration, are bogus. The Stuttgart Resolution no European thinks of overthrowing; on the contrary; events will accumulate to prove that the Resolution may have to be made even more sweeping.

G. McA., CHICAGO, ILL.—We take no stock in distinctions made between the officialdom of the Socialist party and its rank and file. True its officialdom, first in National Committee and then in National Convention, rejected without submission to a referendum, the unity proffered by the Socialist Labor Party. But the rank and file, had it so willed, could have secured a referendum. Its not doing so proves its satisfaction with the action of its officialdom. Leave to the S. P. mental cripples such spinelessness as the talking of the S. L. P. officers as separate from and "bossing the rank and file."

W. A., HAVERHILL, MASS.—Socialism does not meddle with religion. Socialism is purely an economic and political movement. Hence the Socialist Labor Party only tackles economic and political subjects.

H. D. B., NEW YORK—Working class interests are not affected by the "land shark." If the "land shark" were abolished the capitalist shark would have the whole hide of Labor—a hide that the "land shark" now has to share with the capitalist shark.—Next question next week.

T. A., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Good man, the Socialist party is a dog-in-the-manger. Unable itself to teach Socialism, it seeks to prevent those who can from doing so.

A. L., CHICAGO, ILL.—This office should be pleased to receive the official publication in question.

H. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—Follow the clue. You will find that the feature of Socialist party journalism and oratory consists in rendering unnecessary the slightest mental effort on the part of the reader or hearer. It is a skimming of the surface, imparting no instruction.

G. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; R. K., CLEVELAND, O.; H. B. S., HAMILTON, CANADA; A. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; J. O., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; A. S. D., DES MOINES, IA.; R. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; M. D. F., ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.; F. P. W., PORT ALLEGHENY, PA.; W. J. G., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.; J. C. W., FORT WAYNE, IND.; W. J. G., AUBURN, N. Y.; G. R., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.; E. M., NEW YORK, N. Y.; J. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; S. S. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.; L. W. J., PORTLAND, ORE.; F. R. A., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; A. S. C., CHICAGO, ILL.; H. R., HAMTRAMCK, MICH.—Matter received.

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All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and they belong to no other political party.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members-at-large by signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and answering other questions on said application card.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

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NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

On Wednesday, July 27, 7 p. m., a regular meeting of the National Executive Committee, Sub-Committee, was held at National Headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

John Hall presided; and John Hossack acted in place of Paul Augustine, National Secretary, during the latter's absence.

Present were, Hall, Schrafft, Ball, Peterson, Mittleberg, Deutsch, Lafferty, Schwartz, and Kihn.

Absent and excused, Butterworth.

Absent without excuse: Rosenberg, Lefkowitz, Sweeney, Signarowitz, and Machauer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. The financial report showed: Receipts, $323.78, and expenditures, $226.05.

The following communications were received with remittances for General Agitation Fund: Providence, R. I., Mystic, Conn., Salt Lake City, Utan; Spokane, Wash., and Verdure, Can.

The following Sections remitted for International Socialist Congress due stamps: St. Paul, Minn.; El Paso, Tex.; Lansing, Mich.; Mystic, Conn.; New Bedford, Mass.; Middletown, Conn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Denver, Colo.; Spokane, Wash.; St. Louis, Mo.; Portland, Oregon; Tacoma, Wash.; Plainfield, N. J.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Branch II., So. Hudson, N. J.; New York, N. Y., and Cincinnati, O.

Remittances for dues stamps from: Kentucky S. E. C., California, S. E. C., Indiana S. E. C., Colorado S. E. C., New York S. E. C., Missouri S. E. C., Lettish Federation; Section Portland, Ore., and members-at-large.

Special Fund donations and pledges were received from: A. Levine, N. Y. City; I. H. Nosovitch, B. C., Can.;) B. D. Downey, Portsmouth, Va.; L. Bama, N. Y.; E. Schade, Newport News, Va.; per J. P. Erskine, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Comrades of Eureka, Cal.

The following communications were received on matters pertaining to agitation: San Antonio, Tex.; Providence, R. I.; St. Paul, Minn.; Electric, Pa.; E. Bashke, Socialist Labor Federation, Indianapolis, Ind.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Detroit, Mich.; Portsmouth, Va.; Hamtramck, Mich.; Eureka, Colorado; Spokane, Wash.; Akron, Ohio; Allentown, Pa.; Newport, R. I.; Woonsocket, R. I.; London, Ontario; Salt Lake City, Utah, with remittance on Leaflet Distribution Fund; Wrangill, Alaska; Tacoma, Wash.; Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Reimer, Hartford, Conn. (on tour); R. Katz, en route at Cleveland, Kent, Youngstown, Canton and Toledo; also financial report mailed at Cleveland, Ohio.

Fannie Chernin, El Paso, Texas, requested space in The People to issue a call for funds to support a Spanish Socialist publication. The request was granted.

The Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation sent printed matter for inclosure among other mail matter calling attention to the Federation.

A letter from Los Angeles, Calif., on matter appertaining to the International Socialist Congress was referred to the delegate to the Congress.

From Colorado State Executive Committee, a letter was received giving information concerning S. P. tactics in that state.

A letter from Pittsburg requesting filing copies of the People was referred to the Section with certain recommendations.

A letter from Cleveland, Ohio, regarding bill of sale for Radnicka Borba, was received and filed.

A bulletin on International Congress matters was received from the International Socialist Bureau and filed.

A letter from C. Rothfiser, dated New York, June 29, and mailed by someone in Chicago, July 8, addressed to Germany Party organ, Cleveland, O., and referred to the Sub-Committee, was received and filed.

A request of the New York State Executive for the use of The People mailing list for a certain purpose, was denied.

Charters were granted to the following newly-organized Sections: Bergen County, New Jersey; Akron, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio, and Canton, Ohio.

Deutsch and Peterson acted as a committee to tabulate the vote on delegate to the International Socialist Congress, which resulted in the practically unanimous election of Daniel De Leon, but two votes being against. Daniel De Leon was therefore declared elected. Adjournment followed.

OHIO CALL TO ACTION

To the Sections, Members-at-Large, Friends and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio.

Comrades:

The S. L. P. of Ohio has nominated candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State. In order to secure for these candidates a place on the official ballot we must gather, in the state, the signatures of at least 12,000 qualified voters.

At the last state elections two years ago the S. L. P. had no ticket in the field. At that time it seemed impossible for a small organization to secure the necessary number of signatures. But since then the situation has greatly changed, and this in favor of our movement. High prices and the general progress of capitalist concentration have enormously increased the general feeling of discontent in the masses. Besides, the party organization is in much better shape than two years ago. We have more Sections, a much larger membership and—above all—a strongly revived activity of the rank and file, in no small degree due to the successful tour of Organizer Rudolph Katz. In view of all these circumstances we can confidently expect an increase in votes, and, while the Socialist Labor Party is not in the vote—catching business, an increase in votes just at the present stage would prove a strong impetus to our movement in the state and be a mighty factor in further building up the organization. For this reason alone, if for no other, we must go on the ballot.

The petition lists have been sent out. Twelve thousand signatures look like a very big number, but it will be a comparatively easy task to secure them, if every comrade falls to work with a will and with the old S. L. P. fighting spirit. The help of every friend and sympathizer in this work should be enlisted by the Sections. Members-at-large, readers of our party press, and adherents of the S. L. P. in the state, who have not received a list, but want to help gathering signatures, should at once write to the undersigned, who will forward the list, by mail without delay.

We have assigned to each Section and member-at-large only a reasonable number of lists, but these must be FILLED if we are to get a place on the official ballot. Only in that way, will we have the number of signatures required by law.

All lists, "sworn to before a notary public," must be in our hands "not later than September 28th. Sections therefore should call in the lists two or three days earlier in order to prepare them for us.

Here is another matter to which we want to call your attention. As stated above, the tour of Comrade Katz has been very successful. He organized three new Sections and, acording to his latest report, two more are in the process of forming, Dayton and Hamilton. In order to follow up the good work accomplished by Katz it will be necessary for your State Executive Committee to keep up a lively agitation in assisting these new Sections by speakers to be sent on the road from Cleveland and elsewhere, also by making an attempt to organize such new towns where Comrade Katz suceeded in making connections. All this requires funds of course, and to our first call for contributions towards a state agitation fund the response has been very meagre, in fact only two small amounts have been received so far. Section Cleveland certainly will do its share but cannot assume the whole financial burden. Sections and members-at-large should get busy at once to make collections for this fund. Subscription lists for same will be furnished on application by the undersigned. "War is hell," but since we have war (with the capitalist class) we cannot battle without the necessary "ammunition." It is up to you, comrades, to furnish it, and as the money doesn't come to us, we have to go after the money. Go after it! Write for a subscription list to-day. Send all amounts collected for this fund to our financial secretary, James Rugg, 9514 Benham avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fraternally yours,

Richard Koeppel, Secretary Ohio S. E. C., Socialist Labor Party.

2416 East 9th street, Cleveland, O.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

THE CAMPAIGN

Is Best Conducted Through the Medium of the Party Press.

Now is the time for every S. L. P. man to be an active campaigner.

The active campaigner does not depend upon street meetings alone. An audience of one, that he can reach, and from whom he can get a subscription, is better for his purpose than merely talking to a shifting crowd.

The active campaigner, through the medium of the Party press, gets the best kind of a talk, week by week, before his auditors.

The campaigner that uses the Party press as the means of propaganda secures by far the most far reaching and lasting results.

T. C. Pope, of Pecos, Texas, who some weeks ago proposed that 100 S. L. P. men throughout the country, undertake the getting of 100 new readers each, by January 1, 1911, has started at it himself, and sends in 25 subs this week.

Frank Knotek, of Hartford, Conn., keeps steadily at work pushing up the Hartford list of readers.

Comrade Hoar of Worcester, Mass., got four new readers interested in the "Pocket Bible," now running in the Daily People.

Gillhaus, Pierson, Katz and Reimer, on the road, conduct meetings and make permanent connections for the Party by getting readers for the Party press.

The Roll of Honor, list of those sending two or more subs during the week follows:

L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	3
R. Vogler, San Francisco, Cal.	2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	18
W. J. Hoar, Worcester, Mass.	4
A. E. Reimer, on tour, Mass. and R. I.	11
H. Stone, Detroit, Mich.	2
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	2
M. Blumenthal, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2
L. F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	5
A. Gillhaus, Portland, Ore.	10
W. H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa.	2
W. L. Mead, Harrisburg, Pa.	2
E. J. Higgins, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
R. McLure, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
T. C. Pope, Pecos, Texas	25
R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex.	4
A. B. McCulloch, Manchester, Va. ..	2
J. Bader, Newport News, Va.	3
C. Pierson, Seattle, Wash.	18
A. Munkens, Seattle, Wash.	3

Prepaid Cards sold: Detroit, Mich., $5.25; Newport News, Va., $5.00.

OPERATING FUND.

Thos. Grabuski, Lansing, Mich. $	.50
M. Stern, Schenectady, N. Y...	1.50
Workmen's Circle, Br. 305, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
S. Thompson, New York City..	6.00
Fritz Miller, Sparta, Wis.....	2.00
A. B. McCulloch, Manchester, Va.	2.00
Total .... $	13.00
Previously acknowledged ...	6,612.33
Total	$6,625.33

A New Leaflet
FOR
National Distribution
IS NOW READY
The Socialist
Labor Party
— VS. —
The Socialist
Party

The career of the two parties is graphically contrasted.

By mail, per 1,000 ......$2.00
At our office $1.00

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

KEEP IN TRIM!
WITH
VERA-CASCARA
CHOCOLATE COATED
THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver
100 PILLS 25¢
SENT POST-PAID
·H·L·BERGER·
CHEMIST & APOTHECARY
RKF AVE. COR. 86 ST. NEW YORK

KATZ'S TOUR IN INDIANA.

National Organizer Rudolph Katz will finish his Ohio tour at Cincinnati, Aug. 12. From Ohio, Katz goes to Indiana, starting his work in that state at Evansville, Aug. 13. The following will be his schedule while in Indiana:

Evansville—August 13 to 16.
Terre Haute—August 17 to 20.
Indianapolis—August 21 to 24.
Anderson—August 25 to 27.
Muncie—August 28 to 30.
Marion—Aug. 31 to Sept. 2.
Logansport—September 3 to 5.
Fort Wayne—September 6 to 10.

CONNECTICUT S. L. P. PICNIC.

For the benefit of the Campaign Fund there has been arranged a joint picnic of Sections Middletown and Hartford, S. L. P., at Crystal Lake Park, Middletown, on Sunday, August 21, 1910.

Directions: From Hartford take Middletown car which leaves City Hall, Central Row side, in the morning at 7.07, and hourly thereafter till 11.07; then half hourly. Stay in car till end of line, Post Office. Take here South Main street car, stay in same till end of line, which is Crystal Lake Park.

All our sympathizers and readers of the Party press are cordially invited.

The Committee.

S. L. P. PICNIC IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Grand Picnic of the Socialist Labor Party in Philadelphia will be held August 21st all day, from 8 A. M. to midnight at Emery Farm.

Directions: Take Fox Chase car on Fifth street and get off at Levick street. The committee will await you at that point. Tickets 15 cents can be obtained at 800 Parrish street, and at all S. L. P. open air meetings.

R. McLure.

BENEFIT OUTING.

Section Allegheny County, Socialist Labor Party, will hold a benefit outing to assist the family of our late Comrade, Francis Webber, at Wall avenue, Reis's Farm, Pitcairn, on SUNDAY, August 14. Tickets 50 cents.

ATTENTION, ST. LOUIS.

Section St. Louis, S. L. P., will give a Grand Fall Picnic at Woltz Grove on SUNDAY, September 4th, commencing at 10 A. M. Good music by the Hungarian Band. Refreshments will be provided for. Games for young and old. Henry J. Poelling will speak on, "Why the Party-Owned Press Is Indispensable." All friends and sympathizers cordially invited. Admission 10 cents.

Jos. Scheidler, Sec.

PICNIC IN MINNEAPOLIS.

St. Paul and Minneapolis S. L. P. organizations have arranged a pleasure affair for their members and friends to be held at West Riverside Park, on the Minneapolis side of the Mississippi River, below Marshall avenue-Lake street bridge. All day SUNDAY, August 21. Refreshments can be had on the grounds. Games for the children, including races. Music, speaking and singing by Socialists will be heard all day. Free for all.

SLAVONIAN PICNIC IN 'FRISCO.

Grand Annual Picnic given by South Slavonian Section, S. L. P., of San Francisco, on SUNDAY, August 28, at Lovchen Garden, Colma, Cal., commencing at 10 a. m. Tickets, 25 cents. Ladies free. Good music. Bowling.

Take Missio Cemetery or San Mateo cars, and get off at Boulevard, Colma.

RADNICKA BORBA

The new weekly South Slavonian organ of the S. L. P., is published at 4054 St. Clair avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Subscription Price $1 per Year

It behooves all comrades and sympathizers coming in contact with South Slavonian (Servians, Croatians, etc.), workingmen to call their attention to and solicit their subscription to the Radnicka Borba.

Sample copies free upon application.

Subscriptions may also be placed through the Weekly People, Box 1576, New York.

SEND 35 CENTS.

And get The Ideal City, Cloth. 377 Pages, and

Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress, Paper, 167 Pages.

Both will be sent postpaid for 35 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

FIRST LAP PASSED

N. Y. State Campaign Fund Is on the Boom—Keep It Going.

Those who claim to know say that in raising money it is the first hundred dollars that is hardest to get. If this is true, then the One Thousand Dollar Campaign Fund Committee is to be congratulated, for the first hundred dollars of the fund is now in hand.

In the last report we said that Greater New York would be good for $250 of the fund. With the exception of six dollars from Troy the money coming now is all from Greater New York. What are our up-State friends doing? We want to hear from them.

Mrs. M. Downes, a Brooklyn contributor to the fund, thinks it surprising that more names of the women friends of the Party do not appear as contributors, and she hopes that they will not fail to do their share, both as contributors and collectors of money for the fund.

Mrs. Downes's remarks are well taken. Our women friends should display more activity in this particular instance.

Bear in mind everybody that a fund quickly gathered goes further and enables us to do more than one that comes dribbling in. We want the notaries, now out gathering signatures, on the jump, and we want to send others out so as to get that part of our work behind us, and thus free our hands for the work of putting up a vigorous campaign for the Party's ticket.

A dollar NOW for this purpose will do more good than two dollars AFTER the campaign. Send in your contributions as rapidly as circumstances will permit. You who are making collections for the fund prosecute the work vigorously and remit as soon as you have a few dollars in hand. Since the last report, made four days ago, the following contributions have been received:

I. Newman, N. Y., donation .... $	1.00
T. Blank, N. Y., in pledge	.50
Martin Aul, Bklyn., donation	5.00
T. M., N. Y., donation	3.00
C. Hillwitz, Bklyn., donation	.50
S. Thompson, N. Y., donation ..	5.00
M. Kowarsky, Woodhaven, L. I., donation	1.00
S. M., N. Y., on pledge	1.00
G. Wishnak, Bklyn., on pledge ..	1.00
L. Lafferty, Bklyn., on pledge ..	1.00
Wm. Teichlauf, Bklyn., on pledge	1.00
Mrs. M. Downes, Bklyn., donation	1.00
R. J. Downes, Bklyn., donation	1.00
Dan Gaffey, Troy N. Y., donation	2.00
P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y., don.	2.00
J. Degew, Troy, N. Y., donation..	2.00
E. Moonelis, N. Y., on pledge	1.00
J. Donohue, N. Y., on pledge	1.00
K. Danneberg, N. Y., on pledge ..	1.00
Collected by Bella Greenberg:	
Dr. J. Rosenzweig, N. Y., don. $	5.00
Dr. A. G. Hindes, N. Y., don.	1.00
E. K., N. Y., donation	1.00
Bella Greenberg, N Y on pledge	5.00
Section Westchester County, don.	5.00
A. Levine, N. Y., donation......	3.00
C. E. Nylen, N. Y., donation....	2.00
C. C. Crawford, N. Y., pledge....	.50
H. Deutsch, N. Y., pledge......	.75
Total	$ 54.25
Previously acknowledged	71.00
Grand total	$125.25

It is time that we were hearing from up-State friends with remittances.

All moneys are to be sent to L. C. Fraina, 28 City Hall place, New York.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

San Francisco, Cal., 49 Dubose avenue, Headquarters and reading room of Section San Francisco, Cal., Socialist Labor Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, and Scandinavian Discussion Club at 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224½ Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416 East 9th street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98 Weybosset street, Room 14, 8 p. m.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary, 121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond street, Elizabeth.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Wash., Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 309. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue between Pike and Union streets.

Section Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, Room 34, Wallace Building, 12th and A streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 487 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a regular business meeting the second Thursday evening of each month, at Federation Hall, corner Third and Wabasha streets.

Section Denver meets the second Thursday evening of each month at Hall, 209 Charles Building. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P. meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

Section Boston, Mass., meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

Section Passaic County, N. J., meets every first and third Thursday in the month at Feist's Hall, Prospect and Ellison streets, Paterson. Readers of the Party press are invited.

Three Gems
OF
Scientific Socialism

○ ○ ○

We have just received another edition of three of the leading books on Scientific Socialism.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific By Engels.
Paris Commune By Marx.
Wage, Labor and Capital—Free Trade By Marx.

○ ○ ○

Cloth-bound, 50 Cents.
Postage Prepaid.

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N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

ASSASSINATIONS
AND
SOCIALISM

From a Speech by August Bebel, Delivered at Berlin.

Translated from the German by BORIS REINSTEIN.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the
Australian Socialist League and
Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

Every Wage Worker Should Read It.

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Written by Workingmen

The only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER circulating in Australasia.

TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks
SOUND No Labor Skinners
SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmers

BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

Subscription Price (outside Australasia), $2 per year; $1 for 6 months.

Send Subscriptions to
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

NEW HAVEN WORKINGMEN

THEIR INTERESTS NEGLECTED BY THE CITY.

Municipality Same as Other City Governments, Thinks First of Beautifying Quarters of "Better" Classes—Trolley Slaves Arbitrated—Antiquated Equipments.

New Haven, Conn., August 2.—New Haven is doing its share towards developing our "patriotic" capitalist system and looking out for the wage slaves' future hospital. One institution of daily slaughter which calls itself the Connecticut or Consolidated Railroad Company is filling the homes of the working class with victims from the "improved service." Its cars are equipped with hand brakes which are responsible for collisions which often occur. Motormen are unable to properly operate with this ancient relic, but the absent owners have discovered this ornament to be more profitable than an air brake or the lives of wage slaves.

The car crews wanted a few cents more "fair share" of their labor. The company gave them a dose of arbitration. It is three months so far and no clue as to that "fairer share" to the trolley slaves!

Upon the principal business thoroughfare of this city there stood a large building. Its walls were gradually toppling over. A few days ago the whole side wall of the structure fell in, but no one happened to get hurt. After this breakdown occurred the inspectors came on the scene and declared it condemned.

The wage slaves of the Metropolitan store of New Haven had to work nights and Sundays during inventory period to make up for the half holiday on Friday during these sweltering months. Their boss is to move his mansion quarters from the West Chapel to the Saint Ronan's district, which he will find more "tony."

The streets of this city, where the wage slaves smother, are ankle deep with mud and dirt. "Our" street cleaners are busy over in the "elite" districts. In this latter place there is a difference between the sidewalk and road.

A local newspaper, called "The Register," is giving "Fresh Air" trolley rides to orphans and newsboys and newsgirls. These children in rags, who wear their feet and lungs out for the newspaper owners, were tagged for a free ride to a cheap resort called Savin Rock, where they were furnished with a "swell" banquet course called "Eats." This consisted of Frankfurters and peanuts, cheap pie and soda water. Oh, what philanthropy! Incidentally, it might be said that soda water in New Haven is keeping the pure food experts guessing. This week they found cigarette stumps in the soda and they told that manufacturer to stop making "cigarette soda." The so-called Socialist party may "plank" about this in its platform.

S. Stodel.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light.